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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

42 Billions in Army Bill; Big Tanks in Full Output; Test of Sky Glow Tonight

The World's Day—June 23, 1942

Washington: Army Supply Bill of 42 Billions

An Army supply bill totaling $42,320,003,606, largest in history and amounting to more than the total direct outlay by the United States for World War 1, was sent to the House by its Appropriations Committee. [Page 3.]

A bill authorizing compensation for relatives of nonmilitary personnel injured, killed, or captured at military installations outside the United States, passed by the Senate, was sent to the House. The Senate delayed action on benefits to casualties from enemy action within the United States.

The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended a $280,000,000 work relief appropriation for the next fiscal year, the same amount voted by the House. Approximately $50,000,000 additional is available from unspent previous appropriations.

Price Administrator Henderson makes himself unpopular in Congress as the patronage problem arises with the expansion of the Office of Price Administration. [Financial Page.]

A list of 60 defense-rental areas, embracing about 28,000,000 persons where voluntary efforts were described as having failed to control the rent problem, were made public by Price Administrator Henderson who indicated that the Government probably will order rent reductions effective July 1.

"Serious lags" in the production of aircraft, shells, and powder will develop unless immediate housing is provided in many industrial areas, Army and Navy officials told the House Public Buildings Committee.

National: Huge Amphibian Tanks in Full Output

Huge amphibian tanks that take water, swamp, and rough land in stride are in full production at the Graham-Paige Motors Corporation plant at Detroit, the Navy announced.

Settlement for $850,000 of the $3,451,000 Federal income tax claim against the estate of John Ringling was reported to Governor Holland of Florida by Leonard Bisco of New York, attorney for the estate's executors.

Bans on sale and use of fireworks in California, Oregon, and Washington are proclaimed by governors of those States at the request of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt of the Western Defense Command because officials feel that use of fireworks might play into the hands of fifth columnists and saboteurs.

A message from President Roosevelt that the Russian front will be sustained with assistance from the United States was delivered to a Russian War Relief rally last night at New York City by Harry L. Hopkins, special adviser to the President. [Page 9.]

The battle of the Coral Sea was a turning point in naval history comparable to the encounter between the Merrimac and the Monitor, Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the carrier Lexington declared at New York.

New England: Sky Glow Test in Greater Boston

Fifty-seven Greater Boston communities to co-operate with Army tonight in laboratory test of effectiveness of coastal blackout and determine amount of sky glow. [Full details page 2.]

Forty-hour week held to be a serious weakness in national economy by Paul H. Nystrom, speaking at American Home Economics Association convention today. [Page 2.]

Europe: Laval's Plea a Surrender, Hull Says

Pierre Laval's public expression of hope for a German victory is just further confirmation that under Laval's program the French people are expected to surrender all hope of the future to Hitler, Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated in Washington. [Page 7.]

British girls born in 1923 were called up for registration for national service June 27, according to a BBC broadcast picked up by CBS.

Finnish food rations were further cut for the month of July, according to a Vichy radio report which said sugar and meat allowances were heaviest hit.

Americas: Third Argentine Vessel Attacked

Sinking of the Argentine freighter Rio Tercero off New York is reported by Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz-Guiñazú. This is the third Argentine ship attacked, and the second sunk.

La Hora, Argentine leftist newspaper which eulogized Russia on the first anniversary of invasion by Nazis, was suspended for 30 days.

Chile's Foreign Minister, Ernesto Barros Jarpa, warned the Nazis that attacks on Chilean ships along the United States coast "will constitute hostile acts the seriousness of which we would be unable to overlook."

The War: Axis Moves Troops Toward Egypt

Lybia: Axis moved reinforcements toward Egyptian frontier apparently in preparation for continuing offensive.

Russia: Soviets claimed to have closed one of breaches made by Nazis in defenses of Sevastopol.

RAF: British bombers smashed heavily at Emden in third raid in four nights on German naval base.

At Sea: Sinking of U. S. freighter brought toll of Allied and neutral ships sunk in Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 294.

Far East: United States Army bombers were reported reinforcing Chinese as Japanese were held in main invasion thrusts.

Defeat of Axis Held Vital To Africa to Prevent Slavery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—The vital importance of Africa in winning the war was stressed in a report of a six months' survey of the "dark continent" by a national committee headed by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, President of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The report follows close on the heels of the Nazi victories in the Middle East and the fall of Tobruk, and declares that unless the Axis powers are defeated there, African natives will be reduced "virtually to slaves" of the Germans.

The major recommendations of the report call for giving more Africans a thorough education so that they can take more effective places in agriculture, industry, and government; the necessity for a land policy that will assure to the native population enough land of good quality for all its needs; the imperative need for attacking the problem of native poverty all along the line, and the importance of giving Africans an increasing share in their own government. It advocated the admission of qualified Africans to all branches of the civil service in the colonies and the inclusion of an increasing number of Africans in legislative councils.

Recognizing the extremely complicated problems presented by Africa, the report pays tribute to the progress made recently. Realization of further advancement of conditions there would be aided by application of the mandate system, including international inspection and report, it holds.

In regard to the United States' relations with Africa the committee urged:

"That American financial and business interests with investments in Africa should be specially careful to see that African labor is treated fairly.

"That the people of the United States should be willing, both through philanthropic and missionary societies, to devote more attention and more financial aid to Africa.

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DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Commons' Ire Mounting Over Loss of Libya

Churchill to face test vote on his conduct of war after he returns from Roosevelt parley.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 23—In Prime Minister Winston Churchill's absence in the United States, political repercussions over the Libyan defeat have assumed major proportions and were crystallized today in the House of Commons into a serious challenge to Mr. Churchill for his conduct of the war.

The deputy premier, Maj. Clement R. Attlee, made an interim report on the Libyan battle and the fall of Tobruk, but the Commons was left little wiser and not much reassured. In the absence of full information, Major Attlee said little more than that which already has been published save to declare that "every possible step is being taken to restore the British position."

Highly critical and sometimes angry Parliament members caused Major Attlee and Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, who is deputizing for the Prime Minister, to rise one after the other to give assurances:

1. That Prime Minister Churchill would return at the earliest possible moment from Washington to be present at a debate on the latest Libyan battle.

2. That the Libyan debate will be held separately from any discussion on the outcome of the Prime Minister's visit to President Roosevelt which might serve to draw attention from Libyan questions.

3. That the Government would regard the debate as an occasion for a vote of confidence.

4. That Major Attlee would convey to Mr. Churchill the strong feeling existing in certain quarters that a close inquiriy is needed into armament and the hitting power of the British Army, including that now stationed at home.

Warns of Catastrophe

Earl Winterton, who pressed this question, said he based his information on what he called "unimpeachable sources" and further declared, "If British and American divisions are sent overseas without armament equality, it will be one of the greatest catastrophies in our history."

The Government came under further pressure over shipping

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Delay at Tobruk laid to exhausted army: Page 7.

U.S. Craft Torpedoed Off the N.E. Coast; Egypt Awaits Nazi Paratroop Attack; Roosevelt-Churchill Mobilize Shipping

Shift in strategy calls for concentration of power against enemy; Soong consulted.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill acted today to mobilize the vitally necessary shipping to transport and supply the "concentration of Allied war power" which they proclaimed as the objective of their conferences in an interim joint communique.

It is a new strategy of concentration—rather than dispersal—of Allied forces in order that the United Nations may take the offensive against the Axis which the President and Prime Minister are developing, they declared.

To prepare for this action Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill spent the morning with the top-ranking Anglo-American shipping experts in consultations devoted exclusively to "shipbuilding and ship use."

The conference was described by the White House as "one of the most important" held by the two leaders.

It was also made known that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill conducted "quite an extended conference" yesterday with T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, whose government has recently sent Washington and London an urgent appeal for aid in countering the intensified attacks of the Japanese.

Scope of Conversations

The long session with Dr. Soong underlines the global scope of the strategic discussions. The White House declined to amplify the nature of these talks but stated that they dealt fully with the Chinese military position.

Suggestive of the importance of the shipping conference is the fact that the following were called for consultation:

Harry L. Hopkins, the President's chief civilian war aid.

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations.

W. Averill Harriman, American lend-lease expediter.

Vice-Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of the United States Navy

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Many Army men lost as 88 persons are reported missing and 81 are rescued.

Striking in pitch-blackness just before 11 p. m., about 75 miles off the New England coast an enemy submarine sent two torpedoes in quick succession into the steel side of a medium-sized American combination passenger and cargo vessel June 15. The vessel rolled over, nearly on beam ends, and sank within three minutes. Eighty-eight persons are missing.

This was disclosed today through interviews with 26 of the 81 survivors. Besides the crew, there were 46 passengers, most of whom were Army personnel.

With the stricken craft listing to port by 75 degrees, the lifeboats could not be launched, survivors said. Several liferafts were successfully floated, however.

Capt. Arthur E. Buck of New York, coast pilot and veteran of the first World War, during which he was on a ship that was torpedoed in the English Channel, was on the port wing of the bridge when the first torpedo struck the port side amidships Monday night. The blast wrecked the wheelhouse, tore down doors and panels and tossed one door "in the lap" of the erstwhile pilot.

Saw Torpedo Coming

"I was going to slide down the side of the ship, using the door as a liferaft," he said, "but I saw the wake of another torpedo coming, and attempted instead to get back into the wrecked wheelhouse. The list of the ship was too great, however, and I could not get back. The torpedo struck the forecastle head where the windlass was, due to the fact that the sharp list of the vessel had tilted the deck almost upright.

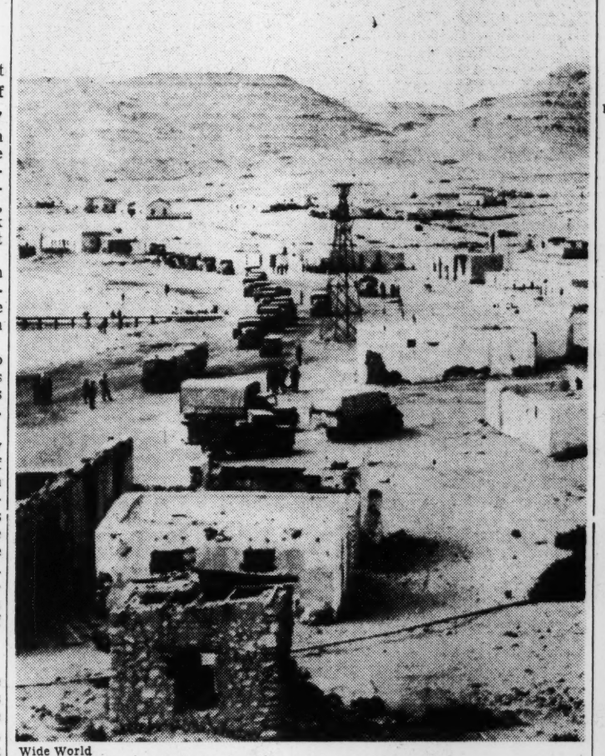
"Everything went black for a moment," continued the pilot, "and when I again became aware of anything, I was floating with the door, but was quickly pulled down by suction as the ship settled. The funnel of the ship, now tilting close to the sea, loomed near me like a gaping tunnel, and to avoid being dragged into it with the rush of water I struck out and away. When I floated to the surface, I had lost the door but found another piece of wreckage that helped keep me afloat for the 10 minutes or so before other survivors on a raft pulled me from the sea."

Edwin Kremer of Philadelphia, third mate, was standing watch on the bridge when the first indication of disaster was seen in the form of an explosion near by that was believed to be a depth charge. He called Capt. Twiggs E. Brown, who rushed to the bridge, and rang the alarm signal, ordered full speed ahead and the wheel turned hard to starboard.

Rushed to Room

"As the skipper called out 'Save yourselves!' I rushed to my room for my license and a life preserver, but the second torpedo struck before I could leave the room," he said. "Making my way to the deck, I jumped for a lifeboat, but slipped on the steeply sloping deck, got caught under another lifeboat, and

Continued on Page 2, Column 7



Wide World

British Base in Egypt

Salum, on the northern coast of Egypt, just over the border from Libya, is a defense anchor of British forces awaiting an attack by Axis forces under command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Re-formed British Army stands on frontier of Libya ready to resist Rommel advance.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill continue their discussions on what an official announcement describes as "the offensive strategy of the war" the British appear to be sitting on the Egyptian border waiting for Marshal Rommel to attack again.

It has been disclosed that United States Army bombers aided the Royal Air Force in a heavy attack on the Axis supply port of Bengasi Sunday night and British patrols have been in contact with advance Axis forces near Fort Capuzzo near the Egyptian frontier. But for the most part the British appear to be allowing the victorious Nazi general to maintain the initiative.

Deputy Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons in London that although the British position in Africa was difficult, substantial land and air forces had been arriving and that others were on the way. And in Cairo, British Ambassador Sir Miles Lamson declared cryptically: "We shall beat the enemy decisively. The situation is satisfactory."

Marshal Rommel, meanwhile, appeared to be moving heavy reinforcements in men and supplies to the Egyptian line in preparation for a continuing offensive and fears were expressed in both London and Cairo that his attack would be augmented by thousands of paratroops and glider-borne infantry from Crete and Greece.

Contrasted to the more or less static British defense in Africa, the hard-pressed Russians were counterattacking at Sevastopol and claimed to have closed one of the breaches the Nazis had made in the city's defenses. Apparently, the city is still capable of considerable resistance and the Russians evidently are getting some reinforcements.

A Russian review of the first year of the war on the Eastern Front put Nazi casualties at 10,000,000 (3,500,000 killed) as against 4,500,000 Red Army losses.

The situation in the Far East is somewhat improved. Dispatches from India said four-motored United States Army bombers were being flown to the Chinese in increasing numbers and were delivering sorely-needed supplies over the towering Himalayas. A Chinese

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

More Escort Ships Now Needed to Curb U-Boats

By Joseph G. Harrison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—The need for greater production of small, easy-to-build escort vessels became urgently clearer today as Washington learned that Navy convoying along the East Coast of the United States had not materially reduced allied shipping losses.

In a short, terse statement giving further insight into the gravity of the marine situation, the Navy Department has announced that it "has been convoying merchant ships through the lanes of the Eastern Sea Frontier for approximately the past 30 days."

Simultaneously, however, the capital has learned that the principal result of new naval measures has been to force enemy U-boats to shift their zone of operations farther south: concentrating their efforts in West Indian and Gulf of Mexico waters rather than along the eastern coast of this country.

Authoritative information also reveals that sinkings have maintained the dangerously high level attained in the spring.

The Brighter Side

Although the unrelenting U-boat campaign is sending many hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping to the bottom each month, there are several heartening aspects to the problem, according to officials in the best position to judge the progress of antisubmarine warfare. Among these are:

1. The high and steadily rising rate of new tonnage production in the United States.

2. The large numbers of escort vessels, sub-chasers, blimps, and patrol planes now being put into operation.

3. Heavier British bombing of important German U-boat bases and factories, which is believed to have reduced production and damaged repair facilities.

4. Closer attention by this country to British antisubmarine measures which have drastically cut sinkings in the vicinity of the British Isles.

Ship Production Gains

It is expected that the production of merchant ships this month will at least equal, if not surpass that of May, when 58 new ships with a total deadweight tonnage of 632,000 tons were built. Preliminary reports for June show that most of the nation's shipyards have continued to reduce the time required to build the 10,500-ton Liberty ship, assuring greater output.

Meanwhile, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine revealed that plans were afoot to start regular production of the much-debated Sea Otter, a revolutionary type of cargo-carrier with an originally-planned displacement of less than 2,000 tons and propulsion power supplied by gasoline operated engines.

Senator Brewster, who has been in the forefront of the Congressional fight to insure a fair trial for the Sea Otter as a needed aid in the winning of the war, said that tests had proved this type of ship to be adequate for limited duty such as along the Eastern Coast of the United States.

Solution to Problem?

The idea behind the Sea Otter was to provide a type of boat which could be turned out in such overwhelmingly large numbers that the enemy would be unable to sink more than a small number of them. Staffed by a small crew and carrying a limited cargo, the loss of a Sea Otter would not be as hard a blow as the loss of a regular Liberty ship, its advocates point out.

While there is satisfaction that the establishment of convoys along the eastern coast of this country had reduced U-boat depredations in that particular area, it is recognized that convoying always slows up the movement of goods since the flotilla must adapt its speed to that of the slowest member. Thus convoying itself, while a factor for safety, results in the importation of a smaller amount of vital raw materials.

Japan Voids Europeans' Rights Unless They Pledge Allegiance

By W. E. Lucas

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, June 23 — The king pin of Japanese policy for Malaya and the Netherlands Indies is complete extinction of European influence and the establishment of the Greater Asia co-prosperity sphere, in which the yellow race of the Nippon variety holds all power and squeezes all profits from the riches of the Indies.

For years Tokyo has been planning for this day and now that the time has come it is obvious that they are going to it with the same thorough and cunning manner that so far has won their military victories.

Machinery and plans for exploiting conquered countries have followed quickly on the heels of the armies, and no sooner has the smoke of battle cleared than the process of fitting the Japanese yoke on the neck of native populations started.

Four Main Objectives

Their pattern of co-prosperity of Greater Asia is the same everywhere. It has four strands—to humiliate Europeans, to play up all those native elements who were hostile either to Dutch or British rule, to start schools where the future slaves of Japanese imperialism can be educated in the Japanese language and "culture," to seize all best commercial and official jobs for a chosen few from Tokyo.

Eradication of European influence has always been the first job on the schedule. This has been dealt with, not by ill treatment, but by ignoring and wherever possible humiliating the whites.

Every European has to be registered as a foreigner, and all adults over the age of 17 must swear allegiance to Japan on pain of forfeiting their civil rights and the benefits of Japanese protection.

While they have degraded Europeans and have shouldered them from positions of influence the Japanese have been forced to maintain considerable numbers in employment to keep the wheels of government and commerce running.

How far Europeans are co-operating or can avoid co-operation is not known. But the Japanese seem to be running out of the supply of white workers, according to a recent radiocast heard from Batavia which appealed urgently for 30 Dutch clerks.

Contrasting with the humiliations showered upon Europeans

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Motorists Get Added Week To Form Car Pool Clubs

As start of the permanent "coupon" gasoline rationing system was postponed from July 15 to July 22 by the Office of Price Administration to give motorists further time to form car pooling clubs, the Massachusetts pooling drive gained additional momentum.

The greatly augmented Massachusetts War Transportation Conservation Committee is meeting today to urge upon all car owners the need for car pooling to prevent overloading of public transportation, to conserve gasoline, and to save tires.

Carroll L. Meins, State Administrator of the car pooling drive and Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, revealed that substantial progress has already been made in Massachusetts. Committees have been formed in 271 communities. Important citizen meetings have been held. On the other hand, he said considerably more work is necessary to gain state-wide co-operation on the part of motorists.

Seal Serves as Unit

To tide car owners over the additional week of the emergency gasoline rationing system, OPA announced that the War Bond seal on each ration card will constitute an additional unit. Value of this unit will vary, however, on each type of card. On A cards it will be good for three gallons. On B-1 cards its value will be four gallons, on B-2 five gallons and on B-3 six gallons.

All other unused units on A and B cards will still be good for six gallons each.

At the same time the OPA postponed until July 9, 10 and 11 registration of car owners under the permanent rationing system. Originally the registration was to take place on July 1, 2 and 3.

48 Coupons in Book

Under the permanent system each car owner will receive an A book containing 48 coupons for a year's gasoline supply. The unit value has not been officially announced as yet, although Joel Dean, Fuel Rationing Administrator for the OPA, said the value would be about four gallons.

To get more than the basic A coupon book, a motorist must prove that he is a member of a car pooling club in which four or more persons arrange to ride to and from work together or prove that it is impossible for him to operate in such a club.

On applications for supplemental gasoline rations, the signatures of members of the car pooling club must appear.

Mr. Meins warned that when permanent rationing, with its stricter provisions begins, public transportation will be taxed to its capacity. He insisted it is the duty of motorists to form car pooling clubs to relieve the situation as much as possible.

Loss of Veteran Soldiers Real Blow of Tobruk's Fall

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 23—It now can be confirmed that in losing Tobruk the British Eighth Army lost many of its most proficient fighting men. Among those in the captured garrison were Indian, South African, and British units which have done some of the finest fighting in the Middle East. Regardless of whether the Axis claim of 25,000 prisoners is accurate or exaggerated, it is admitted in Cairo that the bulk of Tobruk's defenders were captured.

Since the Libyan stronghold's sudden fall and with the victorious Axis Army already moving toward Egypt to follow up its advantage, it now looks as though General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, having totaled the Allied losses at Tobruk and those which occurred previously, apparently has decided to strike again without giving the British Eighth Army a chance to reorganize and fill gaps in its manpower and equipment.

A few small craft escaped from Tobruk harbor when the city already was under enemy shellfire. Tobruk's fall was announced in London before it was in Cairo and, even then, the local press simply quoted an Italian communiqué without any confirmation or denial from local Allied sources. This reticence is understandable. It is not so much the loss of Tobruk itself. Even during the last siege, there was much controversey as to whether the "game was worth the candle, whether the strategic advantages of holding Tobruk compensated for the constant drain in ships and material involved in keeping it supplied. In such a discussion, the Royal Navy, which operated the so-called Tobruk seagoing tram line and pocketed the losses, was inclined to take the negative side.

This time, when the isolation of Tobruk first loomed as a likelihood, the general impression was that it would not be garrisoned for a siege. I discussed the matter on the spot with competent observers, who explained the concrete handicaps of successfully manning Tobruk's defenses this time as compared to the previous stand. Hence the report of Tobruk's fall caused almost no surprise.

The news which did surprise us was that the Axis had captured, not an empty stronghold from which men had been evacuated and supplies had been removed or destroyed, but one fully garrisoned by some of the Eighth Army's best troops.

The Tobruk disaster virtually must have doubled the Allied losses in manpower since the present offensive began. Three of four brigades suffered losses and prob-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Fifty-Seven Cities and Towns Unite in Laboratory Trial of Coastal Dimout

Greater Boston Area Ready For Big Skyglow Test Tonight

Fifty-seven Greater Boston communities are asked to co-operate with the Army tonight in a laboratory test of the effectiveness of the coastal dimout.

To determine the amount of skyglow contributed by house lights, by street lights, and by automobile headlights under present dimout conditions, the Army has arranged to test—by actual light meter—the illumination in the sky:

1. When all lights are on, dimmed, under normal dimout conditions.
2. When all lights are on except street lights.
3. When all lights are out in a complete blackout.

Different Times

In a further refinement of the test, the Army is distinguishing between street lights in and near Boston proper, and those in more outlying districts. In the first area, street lights will go out at 10:30 p. m., and in the second, at 10:40 p. m.

[The list of communities affected will be found in an adjoining column.]

In order that the Army may distinguish between the skyglow contributed by street lights and that contributed by other sources, householders are asked to be careful not to blackout in either of the areas until 10:50 p. m.

This instruction is contrary to standing orders of the Army, by which householders are asked to blackout whenever street lights go out. It is a temporary instruction applying tonight only. In all future tests, the signal for the blackout will be the siren, or the extinguishing of street lights, whichever occurs first.

Rain to Postpone

If the weather is still rainy tonight, the test will not be held since light meters will not give a reliable reading through the rain, and skyglow would not be normal. Householders will know whether or not the test is to be held by listening for the sirens at 10:50 p. m. Radio stations will also radiocast cancellation notices, if any, between 6 and 7 p. m.

Further caution has been given by the Army that the dimout is in force tonight up to the blackout at 10:50, and after the all clear at 11:10 p. m.

Further instructions on the dimout may be expected following tonight's test, and there were indications that they may be much more stringent than heretofore.

Army observers will cruise in Massachusetts Bay on a careful inspection tour.

Tonight's blackout from 10:50 to 11:10 will be exactly as strict as any previous test. Traffic will come to a halt. No pedestrians will be allowed on the streets. Violators will be subject to the usual penalties.

Mobilization

Mobilization of ARP services will not be complete, however. Only wardens, auxiliary police, and auxiliary firemen will be called to their posts.

"The purpose of this test," Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding officer of the First Corps Area, said, "is to make an accurate check on skyglow and dimmed-out lighting as they exist under present regulations."

Army officials indicated that Boston, believed to be an important contributor to the skyglow, may be one of the areas placed under more stringent regulations following tonight's test.

Orders Changed

Red Cross Volunteer Motor Corps members are not to report for duty during tonight's blackout.

Countermanding previous orders issued to members of the Red Cross Volunteer Motor Corps, who had been asked to report to their posts upon hearing the audible air-raid signals, William Amory Parker, Chairman of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, asked them today not to report to the Medical and Red Cross Supply Depots attached to Report Centers during the trial blackout.

Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, Chief Medical Officer of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, will not open the Medical Centers during the blackout, which is to test the dimout of Greater Boston. Therefore, the services of these volunteer workers are not needed.

Vonsiatsky Gets Five-Year Sentence

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23 (AP)—Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, whose hatred of the Communist regime in Russia led him to plot to furnish American military secrets to Germany and Japan, pleaded guilty yesterday to espionage charges and was sentenced to five years in prison and fined $5,000.

The leader of a world-wide Russian Fascist party, husband of an American heiress 22 years his senior, was indicted in Federal Court here June 10 on charges that he and four others conspired to violate the 1917 espionage act.

As Mr. Vonsiatsky reversed his original plea of innocent, two other defendants, the Rev. Kurt Molzahn, Philadelphia clergyman and former German Army officer, and Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, El Paso, Texas, physician, were arraigned and entered formal denials of guilt.

A fourth, Dr. Otto Willumeit, Chicago leader of the German-American Bund, pleaded guilty last week, but sentence was deferred pending the trial of Mr. Molzahn and Dr. Ebell, scheduled to start July 15.

The fifth defendant is Gerhard William Kunze, former national "führer" of the Bund, who is a fugitive and believed now to be in Germany.

Time Schedule For the Blackout

Here is a time schedule for tonight's three-way blackout:

Street lights (but not house lights nor automobile headlights) out at 10:30: Wakefield, Stoneham, Melrose, Malden, Medford, Everett, Revere, Chelsea, Winthrop, Somerville, Cambridge, Brookline, Boston, Milton, Quincy, Randolph, Braintree, Holbrook, Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate, Hull—all in Region V; plus Nahant, Saugus, Lynn, Swampscott, Marblehead, Salem, Peabody, and Lynnfield, in Region IV.

Street lights (but not house lights nor automobile headlights) out at 10:40: Reading, Woburn, Winchester, Lexington, Lincoln, Arlington, Belmont, Watertown, Waltham, Weston, Newton, Wellesley, Needham, Dedham, Dover, Westwood, Norwood and Canton—all in Region V; plus Sudbury, Wayland, Framingham, Natick, Ashland, Sherburne, Holliston, Hopkinton in Region III.

Householders, asked for this one time not to black out when the street lights go out, cover all lights at 10:50 in both areas. Traffic stops, headlights go out, streets are cleared at this time.

The all clear will sound at 11:10. Dimout regulations still apply from then on.

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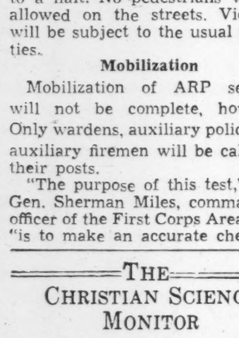
Giving requires good sense

—Ovid

GEORG JENSEN INC.

Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

NEW YORK



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By a Staff Photographer

Home Economists at Boston

These women are attending the convention of the American Home Economics Association at the Hotel Statler. Left to right: Elizabeth Guilford, of the Welfare Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York; Marietta Eichelberger, of the Nutrition Service of the Evaporated Milk Association; Lillian B. Storms, Nutritionist of the Gerber Products Co.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Yang Yu-chieh

This Chinese girl, attending the American Home Economics convention in Boston, is working for her doctorate in Home Economics at Columbia University, New York. After the war she plans to teach home economics in her native China.

Forty-Hour Week Is Declared Handicap on Consumer Goods

The 40-hour week is a serious weakness in the national economy, in the view of Paul H. Nystrom, price authority and author of numerous books on retailing and merchandising, who spoke at one of the sessions of the 35th annual convention of the American Home Economics Association, which continues today at the Hotel Statler.

He termed it a "serious handicap on the production of consumer goods" because price ceilings make it impossible for the manufacturer to pay time-and-a-half for overtime beyond the 40 hours.

"Surveys have shown," said Mr. Nystrom, who is Professor of Marketing at Columbia University, "that the maximum production is not reached at 40 hours per week, but at 48. In England they are working 48 to 60 hours a week. "There is no scientific reason in the world for the 40-hour week."

Predicting a major labor-shortage, Professor Nystrom, whose address was made yesterday afternoon, asserted that the 40-hour work week constitutes a failure on the part of labor to discharge its full responsibility in this time of need.

Must Be Controlled

"Wages and farm prices must be controlled," he declared further, "or the Office of Price Administration will break down and inflation will rule our country within the next six months."

Professor Nystrom told the home economists that it would be their privilege and duty to help the public adjust itself to new standards of living. He said they could give out information that would result in greater public co-operation in price control and could encourage housewives not to hoard, waste, or over-buy. "Now is the time," he said, for example, "to introduce the benefits of drinking milk, vegetable and fruit juices, in place of tea and coffee."

Inferior quality in consumer goods, he said, must be expected if for no other reason that the former top-quality ingredients are no longer obtainable by the manufacturer, and especially not within the price-limits imposed by the OPA.

Today's sessions opened with a canteen breakfast for all members and guests of the Association at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Womens Civilian Defense Corps, on Beacon Street.

Miss Mary E. Sweeney of the Merrill Palmer Nursery School in Detroit, reporting on the work of the committee on Food Habits of the National Research Council, declared this morning "the food supplied to the Army will change the cultural expectation of many millions of young men regarding which foods are to be eaten and the way in which an adequate meal it built up."

Paying warm tribute to the work of Mary I. Barber, food consultant assigned to the Army, Miss Sweeney said that the feeding of the Army and of other groups such as the children of mothers working in war industries was the greatest opportunity home economists have ever had to correct the eating habits of a nation.

Consent, not compulsion, she said, would be the basis on which alone our eating habits could be changed. "The American people don't eat foods because the United States Government thinks they ought to," she reminded her audience.

According to Miss Sweeney the Committee on Food Habits decided to put its final emphasis upon ways in which our national and regional food patterns can be changed rather than devices for persuading individuals to change from bad to good food habits because "they believe that meals are important in cementing family ties in every stratum of American life."

This was the second day of the three-day convention. There will be a dinner this evening at the Statler Hotel at which speakers will discuss consumer interest.

Many Human Interest Tales In Scrap Drive

Massachusetts' rubber conservation drive continued today to unearth, along with the rubber, a rich store of anecdotes.

In Malden, a Greek restauteur learned that the eighth member of his family had been fatally injured across the sea. Remembering those six nephews and two brothers, he routed out every Greek in Malden of form what is now known as the Greek Brigade. They went from door to door, from store to store, alley to alley, and junk yard to junk yard gathering up all kinds of rubber scrap.

They ended their search with four truckloads of rubber to donate to the cause of the United States. Officials of the Salvage Committee estimate that at least a dozen tons will be reclaimed from the scrap.

In Fitchburg, two boys developed a new sport. They went fishing for tires. Two hours later they came back—with two 75-pound truck tires they had found in a brook. The discovery immediately started a boom among the younger set in Fitchburg. Every brook, stream and pond is bound to be well tapped.

In Worthington, one of Massachusetts smaller communities, the citizens have already gathered a ton of rubber scrap.

Meanwhile, agents of the State Salvage Committee are taking samples from junk yards, testing the quality of old tires left there in the heyday of peace and prosperity. In one Greater Boston junk yard, according to John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Committee, 300 old tires were located.

A recent survey by the OPA disclosed that there are 819 automobile junk yards in New England. Mr. Taylor said that the drive was reaching well back into the rural areas, unearthing thousands of pounds in old rubber farm equipment, including large amounts of valuable truck and tractor tires.

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and Vicinity—rain ending this afternoon. Continued moderately cool today. Little change in temperature tonight. Increasing winds becoming gentle to moderate tonight.

Southwestern Maine — little change in temperature tonight—occasional light showers in the east and north portions.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island—little change in temperature tonight.

Vermont—slightly cooler tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—no small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:28 p. m. 9.7 feet.
Wednesday 7:56 a. m. 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Art exhibition by Boston public school children. This exhibition, sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art, will continue throughout July. Open to the public from 4 to 7 p. m. each evening, at 210 Beacon St.

History of the railroads of the United States told in a display of pictures, books, and mementoes from private collections. At the Boston Public Library, Puvis de Chavannes gallery, through June 28. Library remains open until 9 p. m. each evening.

Exhibition for the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association. In Sargent Hall of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, through June 28.

Wednesday

"Colonial Portraits," a gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner. At the Museum of Fine Arts, 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Army's Secret Center Needs VolunteersNow

War Activities in New England

Army Information Center Needs Volunteers—More civilian volunteers to man the Army's secret information center in Boston, where movement of all aircraft in this section is checked and identified, are needed at once, Col. Minthorne W. Reid, regional commanding officer of the First Fighter Command, has disclosed.

The work at this center, from which point warnings of the approach of hostile airplanes are sent to civilian defense warning centers, was termed by Colonel Reed "the most important civilian war job there is at the present time."

"Unless emergency replacements are obtained promptly, we are in serious danger of having the Aircraft Warning System impaired," the Colonel said. "If a real bombing comes, the Boston Regional Information Center must be ready. . . . Civilians must assume the task of manning all the places in the Information Center 24 hours a day. They must not let such things as summer vacations and 'business as usual' interfere with the amount of time they are asked to pledge."

The War Department has announced that members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps will eventually take over the manning of the key aircraft warning centers, but until the Waacs are recruited and trained the Army must depend on civilian volunteers. Applicants may apply to Mrs. Robert Homans, Room 914, 18 Tremont Street. Mrs. Homans is director of the State Committee on Public Safety.

Navy Cross to Marblehead Man—The Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism was awarded yesterday to Ensign George C. Cook, of Marblehead, Mass., and Lieut. Hiram Cassedy, of Brookhaven, Miss., commander of the submarine in which Ensign Cook served.

On a date not specified these two officers saved a group of Australian aviators from an East Indies island while Japanese troops were endeavoring to effect their capture. Ensign Cook swam ashore from the submarine to the island where he made contact with the Australians. He returned to his ship for a rescue party, led them ashore, and superintended the transfer of the wounded fliers to his ship. During this operation he is credited with saving two of the fliers from drowning.

Fifth Registration Date—All Bay State registration places will be open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Tuesday, June 30, date of the fifth Selective Service registration, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director, said today. Some local boards may be open for registration on Monday or possibly Sunday prior to the official date, the State Director said, and such information will be published in local papers. All men, cititzens or aliens, except those specifically exempted by law, who were born on or after Jan. 1, 1922, and on or before June 30, 1924, are required to register in this listing.

Army Places Shoe Order—Contracts for the manufacture of 2,900,000 pairs of service shoes were awarded by the Army yesterday, it was announced in Boston yesterday. The largest part of this order will be filled by New England manufacturers.

By a Staff Photographer

He Fulfilled an Ambition

For years Gerald Hosea of Dorchester, Mass., has summered on Peddocks Island, just across the harbor a half mile from the Point Allerton Coast Guard Station. Young Gerald got to know the Coast Guardsmen pretty well. "Some day," he used to tell them, "I'm going to join up." Today, just two days after his 17th birthday, making him eligible, the Dorchester High School boy arrived at the Coast Guard Recruiting Station, 70 State Street, and applied for enlistment. Here he is shown with Frederick Cohen, Yeoman Second Class, who signed him up.

America to Build New Order, Congregationalists Are Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 23—Expressing his opinion that after the war Americans, through governmental planning and bold private enterprise, would establish a new order of abundance and freedom in the United States and help establish such an order throughout the whole world, Charles W. Eliot, Director of the National Resources Planning Board at Washington, spoke at a noon luncheon today of the Council for Social Action.

The luncheon was a feature of the convention of the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches, which has been holding its biennial meeting here since June 18. The meeting moved toward the climax of its discussions today as its 1,700 delegates considered postwar planning and the church's relation to the war.

Mr. Eliot pointed out that America's problems today are quite different from those of our earlier pioneers. "Their main task was to maintain freedom in the production of wealth. Ours is the maintenance of freedom in the distribution of wealth." Our chief difficulty, he declared, is not in providing enough good things for all, but in seeing all get a fair share without losing freedom and personal initiative.

Mr. Eliot believes that if we work out a good plan for security, plenty, and freedom it will help us win the war. "We must fight not only with force, but with ideas and faith," he said. "We are not going back to normalcy," he continued. "We are not going back to anything. We shall move forward. We are hoping to prepare a better world."

The speaker said the Planning Board based its project for the postwar period on a new Bill of Rights with nine points. They naturally include most of the things human beings desire, such as work, good pay, food, clothes, and shelter, security, freedom of enterprise, freedom from police control, equality before the law, educational opportunities, and recreation.

He hoped these rights would be more than words. "If we make them effective in practice," he said, "such rights will do more toward winning war than bullets."

He said the Planning Board is using three slogans: Full Employment, Security, and Building Americans. He pointed out that President Roosevelt had often called us "a nation of builders."

One great aim in this postwar building, he emphasized, would be providing a fuller life for the 42 per cent of all American families who get less than $1,000 annually, especially for the 33 per cent which get less than $780. More than two-fifths of our families, he said, receive less than one-sixth of our national income.

Only two ways of life remain for mankind to choose—totalitarian universality or Christian universality, Dr. Harley H. Gill of San Francisco told the Council last night.

"Isolation, nationalism, the fragmentary and competitive ways of life are dead," Dr. Gill declared. "They will never rise again."

81 Rescued and 88 Missing From Craft Hit Off N. E. Coast

Continued from Page 1

then found myself in the water.

"The vessel was moving away from me as she settled, and I grabbed the stay of the mast as it swung toward me, pulled myself to a liferaft, which was lashed to the rigging, and tried to cut it loose. Eventually it floated off, and after the ship sank, four rafts were brought together, and fastened with a line that goes around each one.

"A rescue vessel got a line aboard and started to haul us in, but the first raft broke away from the others, leaving three rafts drifting around for three hours that seemed like only five minutes. The sea was moderate, but the night was very dark. Men on a rescue ship gave us underwear and clothing."

Following is a list of survivors, known dead, and missing in the ship sinking off the New England coast, released today by the First Naval District:

Survivors

Norris, George B., ensign, USN, Memphis, Tenn.
Waite, Frank, second officer, Lawrence, Mass.
Gould, William Frederick, senior third mate, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Amelio, Patsy, seaman second class, USNR, Bronx, N. Y.
Case, Vernon Clark, seaman second class, USNR, Jet, Okla.
Davis, Henry Dean, seaman second class, USNR, Ormond, Fla.
Holland, James Allen, seaman second class, USN, State Line, Miss.
Peterman, B. L., seaman second class, USNR, Sand Springs, Okla.
Watkins, Thomas Clarence, seaman second class, USN., Atlanta, Ga.
Bedell, Matthew G., technical sergeant, USA, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Coughlin, John A., corporal, USA, Decatur, Ill.
Kelllor, George D., staff sergeant, USA., Philadelphia, Pa.
Merlino, James F., corporal, USA, Bronx, N. Y.
Stem, Levere H. Jr., sergeant, USA, Detroit, Mich.
Dieppa, Samuel A. B., New York City.
Hammel, Pat, wiper, New York City.
Hoard, George Paul, second cook, New York City.
Laubriel, Manuel, butcher, New York City.
Roddick, James, pantry helper, Providence, R. I.
Skoglund, Ivan M., oiler, Beverly, Mass.
Thomas, John H., A. B., Jacksonville, Fla.
Valentine, Sherman A., Q. M., New York City.
Moore, Don, Corporal, Wheaton, Ill.
Adams, Charles A., 1st Sergeant, USA., Battle Creek, Mich.
Carns, Andy, 1st Sergeant, USA, Clearfield, Pa.
Boula, James Albert, Corporal, USA., Chicago.
Francis, George James, Sergeant, USA., Newton, Mass.
Samuels, William, Corporal, USA., Gillette, Wyo.
Lux, George Leonard, Staff Sergeant, USA., Bronx, N. Y.
Couts, Henry George, Sergeant, USA., Grayville, Ill.
Hulme, William J. Jr., Corporal, USA., E. Landsdowne, Pa.
Smithey, Thaddeus Roselvin, Engineering Staff, Roaring River, N. C.
Eusick, Benjamin, Corporal, USA., Grove Hill, Ohio.
Kalina, Walter G., Staff Sergeant, USA., Rosslyn Heights, Carnegie, Pa.
Bodine, George, Corporal, USA., Evanston, Ill.
Stin, Joseph, Corporal, USA., Waterbury, Conn.
Stewart, Ralph D., Corporal, USA, Knoxville, Tenn.
Archer, Dudley, Steward, New York City.
Burton, Morgan, Watchman, New York City.
Vandenheuvel, Hendrik, Utility Man, Patterson, N. J.
Duhaine, Joseph H., bath steward, Providence, R. I.
Segarra, Fidel, New York, N. Y.
Hood, Deagel, New York City.
Arnemann, Michael, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Devito, Anmeillo, Bronx, N. Y.
Stuart, William, New York City.
Brown, Twiggs (master), Flushing, N. Y.
Stegall, H., chief mate, New Orleans, La.
Delgado, Adalbett F., second steward, Havana, Cuba.
Clark, Joseph A., chief electrician, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Causey, Harold N., gun crew, Alma, Ga.
Deacosta, Luis, watertender, New Bedford, Mass.
Montanez, Ramon, watchman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Finley, Benjamin, A.B. seaman, New York City.
Hickman, George C., 1st sgt., USA.
Hickman, George C., 1st sgt., USA, Baltimore, Md.
Rivera, Hose, Boulevard Salestral, Playa Ponce, Puerto Rico.
Postom, Karl C., 2nd engineer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castillo, Pedro, steward, New York City.
Mallea, Juan, utility man, New York City.
Gonzalez, Agustian, steward-waiter, New York City.
Bird, Alfred, boatswain, Grand Kayman, British West Indies.
Forsberg, John, quartermaster, New York City.
Echevarria, Henry, fireman, New York City.
Reinosa, Juan Jose, chief messman, Brooklyn N. Y.
Martinez, Juan, assistant baker, New York City.
Cuevas, Juan, 2nd butcher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Swanson, Arthur Richard, oiler, Flushing, N. Y.
Buck, Arthur E., pilot, Allerton House, New York City.
Baron, Fielipe, room steward, New York City.
Greenberg, Ervng, steward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Paulson, Paul, third engineer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Reges John Bautista, able-bodied seaman, Catano, Puerto Rico.
Quinn, Joseph B., fireman, Hartford, Conn.
Kramer, Edwin, junior 3rd mate, Philadelphia, Pa.
Adams, Miguel, dish washer, B. O. P., Playa, Yabucoa, Puerto Rico.
Arroyo, Perfecto, skullion, Puerto Rico.
Vermudas, Simon, A. B., seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alston, Joe, Navy Gunner, Lake Butler, Fla.
Boek, Richard F., corporal, USA., Green Bay, Wis.
Glassmeyer, Richard, corp., USA., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Feanes, George J., badly injured, sent to marine hospital, Brighton, Mass.

Known Dead

Skidmore, H. W., U. S. Army, Cold Spring, Ky.
Bylinowski, Walter, U. S. Army, Oregon, Ill.

Missing

Lloyd, William, deck watchman, Jessup, Ga.
Delaney, John, Baltimore, Md.
Roberston, Everett, USA, Jacksonville, Fla.
Bess, Ernest, USA, Jacksonville, Fla.
Lucas, Charles, USA, Jacksonville, Fla.
Ditmore, Ralph, chief purser, New York City.
Jacobson, Alfred, senior assistant purser, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kievan, Goodell G., Surgeon, New York City.
Corckes, Kirilas C., chief radioman, New York City.
Carter, Alonzo M., third radioman, Tiger, Ariz.
Price, Victor, deck watchman, Jersey City, N. J.
Leoncio, Jacinto, portman, New York City.
Faneite, Hipolito, A. B. New York City.
Armstrong, Noble, A. B., New York City.
Dejesus, Cerardo, A. B. Santiago, Puerto Rico.
Godfrey, Calvin, New York City.
Rivera, Felipe, USA, San Juan.
Moales, Morrion, USA, New York City.
Pendorf, Alex, USA, New York City.
Suarez, Alfredo, Spain, New York City.
Rodriguez, Antonio, Spain, New York City.
Baltazar, Manuel, Spain, New York City.
Faivey, Carl, USA, Central Fortuna, Puerto Rico.
Gilet, Max, USA, Bronx, New York.
Wachsman, Herman, USA, Jamaica, N. Y.
King, Columbus, USA, New York City.
Alvarez, Marcelino, New York City.
Flores, Francisco, USA, Santuarao, Puerto Rico.
Costain, John, USA, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Muylemans, Jacob, Casenonecht, Holland, citizen of Belgium.
Grasquin, Florina, New York City.
Grommisch, Fred, USA, Jersey City, N. J.
Fernandez, Sergio, USA, Puerto Rico.
Lopez, Pedro, USA, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Masdeu, Jose, USA, New York City.
Morino, John, New York City.
Delaney, James, USA, Jersey City, N. J.
Goerke, Hugo, USA, New York City.
Hence, Nicholas, USA, New York City.
Navas, Emilo, USA, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
Villegas, Jose, USA, New York City.
Figueroa, Ernesto, USA, Santurce, Puerto Rico.
Graham, James, USA, New York City.
Vila, Ramon, USA, Arto Rey, Puerto Rico.
Sadler, James, USA, Montclair, N. J.
Bonet, John, SA, New York City.
Rojas, Antonio USA, Bronx, N. Y.
Rabinowicz, Lazer, USA, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Lewis, Lewis, USA, New York City.
Rusch, Willy, USA, New York City.
Raap, Carl, USA, Bronx, N. Y.
Mayoral, Paul, USA, Catano, Puerto Rico.
Gines, Eduvigis, USA, New York City.
Figueroa, Francisco, USA, Santurce, Puerto Rico.
Pasols, George USA, New York City.
Torres, Thomas, USA, New York City.
Babba, Douglas, USA, Galveston, Texas.
Bayonet, Jose, USA, New York City.
Lorenzo, Antonio D., USA.
Deeran, Harry, USA.
Slocum, A., watertender.
Mason, R. D., watertender.
Lynch, J. M., chief messman.
Poirier, R., night waiter.
(No further information available on above six men)
Felida, John, A. B., Brooklyn, New York, navy gun crew, one missing.
Love, Henry Stewart, Jr., sea 2/C, USN, signalman, Chicago, Ill.

Additional: Army personnel missing:
Bracey, William F., 1st sergeant.
Carts, Stanley L., master sergeant.
Rosen, Charles, master sergeant.
Urban, Bernard W., sergeant.
Watkins, Robert A., sergeant.
Finley, Seibern, sergeant.
Connor, John R., corporal.
Simpler, Caleb C., corporal.
Brindley, Roy D., corporal.
Henkel, Emerson D., corporal.
Herman, Irving, corporal.
Strength, William L., T sergeant.
Malo, George O., private.
Patti, Paul L., 2nd lieutenant.
Arrowood, Carl, private.
Kenny, George L., master sergeant.
Geck, Hugo, master sergeant.
Carroll, Benjamin F., sergeant.

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Nazi 'Land Pirates' Loot Baltic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nazi troops and civil administrators are squeezing the Baltic lands to an extent surpassing anything that these much-plundered countries have experienced, according to the latest first-hand information to reach here from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Carefully analyzing these reports it is possible to draw the following picture of conditions in the three Baltic States:

Party officials are filling their pockets while the taking is good.

Former cobblers' apprentices, and farm laborers of the German Rhineland, Bavaria, and Prussia are installed in huge estates in former Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia, living in a manner reminiscent of Baltic barons. Though from low social strata, this "back-alley aristocracy" longs to follow the footsteps of the former Baltic aristocracy. One Fritz Nonnenbruch, for instance, writing the Berlin Völkischer Beobachter, admits that "we Germans want to be the master race—Herrenvolk. . . . We feel now more than ever in our history that this is our mission." At the same time, the colonial character of the German rule is emphasized by the oft-printed words: "This region is our Kamerun and Uganda," referring to the former German African colonies in the Cameroons and in Uganda, taken from the Reich by the Versailles Treaty.

The first Germans to arrive in the Baltics were amazed because the local population did not speak German, for they had been told that they were entering ancient Germanic lands. If they found conditions different, they soon changed them and it was not long before the only native institutions which remained were folk costumes and native dances. The new aristocracy enjoys hanging and shooting as disciplinary measures.

200-to-1 Ratio

Executions are carried out on the theory that 200 Lithuanians, Estonians, or Latvians are equal to one ordinary German, whereas in Western Europe the scale varies from 10 to 100 of the local population being equal to a German. On May 22, two Germans were killed while requisitioning food in a peasant region which was on the verge of starvation. Immediately, without searching for the assassins, 400 peasants were hanged on the nearest trees. Whole villages have been burned in reprisal for resistance.

Inasmuch as Germany's ablest administrative personnel has been used up in home and war administrations, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of administration of Eastern areas, was forced to build a complete territorial ministry carrying out all the functions of the highest German officials in the Reich as well as two large Reichkommissariats. The quality of the men he got was reported to be inferior and to consist chiefly of buccaneer type with more greed than brains. There also was a strong sprinkling of Bombenfrischler or persons desiring a vacation from bombings. The result was great confusion and disharmony in the ministry, everyone having different opinions of policy and none with the slightest understanding of affairs in the east. The situation is made more difficult by armed bands of Baltic inhabitants roving through forests killing Germans and all who cooperate with them.

The Nazi land pirates take every material advantage. Local inhabitants are not permitted to enter coffee houses, as all are reserved for the overlords. A German typist from the Reich gets 1,200 marks monthly while a native university-schooled official receives only 100. The black market is patronized chiefly by Germans who can pay high prices due to their control of finances. Two pounds of butter costs a week's wages for the local people.

Unequal Food Allowance

What is even more unequal is the difference in food allowances for Germans and natives. A native is allowed about 3½ pounds of bread a week while the Nazi receives 7 pounds. The native is allowed about half a pound of meat while the German gets a little more than 2½ pounds.

While the German "Herrenvolk" can buy half a pound of butter, the native can procure only about 3.5 ounces; the German also is allowed half a pound of sugar compared with the native's 1¾ ounces. In flour, the German gets about three quarters of a pound compared to the native's allowance of little less than half a pound. With grits, it is half a pound compared with a quarter of a pound. The native is allowed no cheese or fat, while the German is allowed half a pound of cheese and 3.5 ounces of fat. Germans receive three eggs compared with no allowance for natives.

The most lucrative graft is the land graft. After the conquest of the Baltics, all land, industry, and building property was declared to be property of the German people as heirs of the Soviets. The organization set up for distributing landed property among party chieftains was called the Eastland Agricultural Company. This company —which the natives refer to as Murder and Robbery Trust Company, Ltd.—has a special department for the removal of large land owners whose property is desired by party chieftains. Furthermore, it owns the former Soviet state lands, or Sowchos, of which there are 600 in Lithuania alone, the land of those who were removed by the Bolsheviks—about 148,200 acres in Lithuania—the land of former German settlers who were removed to the Reich, as well as property belonging to Jews, Communists, and persons whom the Nazis desire to brand as such.

Owners of buildings and industries are permitted to repurchase their property from the German people by paying money into a special bank organized for this purpose, but as yet few have shown any desire to do this.

Peasants Hard Hit

Farmers, theoretically are in a worse legal position than they were under the Soviets. While the latter declared the peasants were "eternal usufructuaries" of the land and left each of them about 75 acres for private use, the Germans declared peasants were "personal managers" of the German people with no rights of their own.

When a commission of Lithuanians begged Dr. Rosenberg to fulfill his promise to reinstate private ownerships and pointed out that the position was better under the Soviets, Dr. Rosenberg answered only "We are now living under the law of war." In an interview for Völkischer Beobachter, Dr. Rosenberg stated that "state properties, or so-called Sowchos, will, of course, continue to work under German leadership. The German people is giving many men to the east and investing large sums, hence it is natural that measures are not being taken to reintroduce conditions of 1917." So much for "liberation from the Soviets."

This is a profitable system for the the Germans—although many who go east to get rich quickly, desert their posts once they have made their pile. Party leaders are forced to warn against this practice.

Peasants without property show little interest in a system which brings them nothing. Despite severe punishment and bribes for high production, lags continue to grow. The quota of agricultural products which goes to the German overlords is frequently set at a larger quantity than a farm is able to produce in the best season. When peasants fail to deliver the goods, they are taken off to a chain gang. Agricultural prices are 40 per cent lower than in East Prussia and a great shortage of all sorts of equipment and farmhands is due to the fact that men are taken to Germany on forced labor.

These are the methods by which Germany is carrying out its eastern policy, the aim of which, according to Dr. Rosenberg in a recent interview in the Völkischer Beobachter is to "make Germany and Europe independent and safe from the blockade or from any coalition."

The only fly in the German ointment is the local longing for freedom which the Germans are attempting to crush by every means available. The Lithuanians are a proud nation and never endured German rule before except in a few narrow border territories. Even at the height of German expansion eastward under the Germanic knights, the knights were forced to sail around Lithuanian to reach their northern possessions. Lithuanian patriots who helped the Germans reject the Russians are excluded from all higher administrative posts and many have been imprisoned or shot. The Lithuanian paper To Liberty was forced to recall its correspondent from Berlin because he wrote in a neutral vein though without criticism of the Germans. Lithuanian radiocasts are forbidden because some commentators used the suspicious word "liberty." Professors suspected of desiring liberty are imprisoned by the Gestapo.

Nazis Force Ouster Of Danish Patriot

Overseas News Agency

London, June 23

Free Danish circles in London have received word that Dr. Wilhelm Lacour, the Danish patriot who is now in prison for his open opposition to the German occupation forces in Denmark, has been dismissed by the Danish Ministry of Education from his post as teacher in the Birkeroed school.

According to Danes here, the Danish authorities were forced to take this measure under pressure from the Nazi authorities who have threatened to remove Dr. Lacour to a German concentration camp.

130 Czechs Slain

STOCKHOLM, June 23 (AP)—German authorities, in a new series of reprisal killings, executed 130 persons in Czechoslovakia during the past three days, the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet said.

These were the first executions reported from Czechoslovakia since the Germans announced June 18 they had caught and executed the slayers of Reinhard Heydrich, Reichs Protector of Bohemia-Moravia and better known as "the hangman."

Eighty-four persons were said to have been shot on June 19, making this one of the worst days since the reprisal killings started. Another 28 were executed June 20 and 18, June 21.

Clerics Executed

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—A Roman Catholic priest and a Protestant parson and his wife faced a firing squad in recent Prague reprisals "because fundamentally the Nazis have contempt for the church," President Beneš of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile said.

"I am sure none of them knew anything about the assailants of Reinhard Heydrich," said Dr. Beneš. He spoke at a reception of the Anglo-Czechoslovak Christian Fellowship in honor of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Nazis Attacked

STOCKHOLM, June 23 (AP)—An anti-Nazi demonstration broke out in Trelleborg, Sweden's southernmost town, yesterday when a thousand persons attacked Nazi agitators. Military forces with machineguns and bayonets were called to break up the demonstration and protect the Nazi sympathizers.

Shore Patrol Against the Despot's Heel

Associated Press

A Silent Watchman Trods the Surf-Drenched Beach

Constant patrol is maintained by United States Coast Guard surfmen like this man patrolling his lonely stretch of beach off Cape Hatteras. He would give warning of enemy activity off Pea Island, N. C. This station is in the chain of Atlantic outposts manned entirely by Negroes.

Army Supply Bill Totals 42 Billions

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—A $42,820,003,606 Army supply bill—largest in history—was sent to the House by its Appropriations Committee today to finance an army with a strength of 4,500,000 by July 1, 1943, and to send war material to other United Nations.

Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, in charge of the bill as Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on War Expenditures, told newsmen:

"The only safe thing for the nation is to assume that this war is going to last five years at least —and then hope, pray and work to cut that period."

The measure amounted in itself to more than this country's direct outlay for the World War and would boost to $205,311,233,542 the total authorized or appropriated for defense and war in the last three years.

The Committee explained the necessity for the expenditures by quoting Lieut. Gen. J. T. McNarney, the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff:

"The War Department regards our present situation as the most critical which this country has ever encountered."

The omnibus measure provided $12,700,000,000 for financing war material for the United Nations, bringing to $62,944,650,000 the total of lend-lease aid thus far approved by Congress.

It included $11,316,898,910 for 23,550 planes and spare parts. Army chiefs and the Committee joined in assuring Congress that the allotment would complete the War Department's part of President Roosevelt's production program, calling for 60,000 planes this year and 125,000 in 1943.

Large Economies Forecast

The Committee reported that voluntary refunds by far contractors and renegotiation of contracts had raised the prospects of large economies, amounting "at this stage" to approximately $1,137,000,000.

"This," the report said, "reflects the zeal of the War Department to maintain profits at fair levels, and it reflects the high type of men running the plants upon which we are so largely dependent for the production of munitions."

In a transcript of carefully edited testimony made public by the Committee, General McNarney declared that the "Army's every effort is being directed to making for power felt by offensive action in consonance with the accepted basic strategy of the United Nations."

"It is extremely difficult to plan with precision," he told the Committee. "Events will no doubt alter our plans in the future, just as they have in the past. There is, however, one error which we must avoid at all costs, and this is the error of underestimating the task ahead of us."

Enemy's Plans Countered

He reported the enemy's most effective weapons "at the outset of the war were the airplane and the submarine," and added that the Army was concentrating on developing counter measures—anti-aircraft and submarine weapons, and an increase in the use of camouflage and smoke screens.

Just back from a conference with Britain's war chiefs, Lieut. Gen. B. B. Somervell, in charge of the Services of Supply, outlined in detail the Army's needs as it grows from an enlisted strength of 2,800,000 at present to 4,500,000 in another 12 months.

Much of his testimony was stricken from the transcript for reasons of military secrecy, but he told the Committee that "since equipment must be planned at least a year in advance, the strengths must be based upon our maximum capabilities of manpower, production, and shipping, in order to avoid providing 'too little, too late.' "

"Our present pipe line is long," he said, "extending entirely around the world. You have to fill it before the material comes out the other end. This requires large amounts of supplies."

He listed the problem of "working out the details" as the "chief bottleneck" in the program's achievement.

Rubber Shortage Stressed

In its report, the Committee found that the question of obtaining raw materials generally is "quite satisfactory," but added that the "rubber phase is rather disturbing."

So seriously does the Committee regard the rubber-tire problem that it called upon the American people "to desist immediately from using their automobiles for any other than the most essential purposes . . . if the boys at the front are to carry on."

"Conservation of rubber in that way," it said, "may have a very important influence upon hastening the day of victory."

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding the Army air forces, told the Committee that 1942 has and would continue to be a year of "unprecedented air force expansion," and expressed belief that facilities and material would be available to meet the President's plane production program.

From Maj. Gen O. P. Echols of the Army Air Corps came the report that the Army was pressing its development of high altitude aircraft, engines with increased power, and planes with heavier armament.

Both General Arnold and General Echols disclosed that the air force was building up big reserve depots of plane spare parts "in strategic locations all over the world."

Cost of Defense and War

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The following table shows how the amount approved by Congress for defense and war for the fiscal years 1941-42-43 has grown to $205,311,233,542.

	Army	Navy	Other Agencies, Inc. Lend-Lease
1941	$13,138,205,165	$4,415,006,507	$8,442,031,908
1942	71,335,461,573	18,929,051,531	20,209,866,106
1943	42,089,637,372	13,931,756,653	2,476,315,259
Plus new Navy prog		10,343,901,468	

(Total of $42,820,003,067 in bill considered today included $730,365,695 for liquidation of contracts included under previous legislation.)

	1941	1942	1943
Total	$25,995,243,580	$110,474,379,210	†$68,841,610,752

†Including new Navy program.

Figures made public by Representative Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Army Expenditures showed that this nation spent a total of $145,000,000,000 for peace and war in the period of 1789-1939, inclusive. His figures on the spending rate since then:

1940	1941	1942
$9,127,400,000	$12,774,900,000	*$30,204,400,000

*Through June 15, fifteen days short of the end of the fiscal year. Mr. Snyder said this country was spending for war in May at the rate of 38 per cent of its national income, as compared to a rate of 45 per cent in Canada, 55 per cent in the United Kingdom, and an estimate of more than 60 per cent in Germany.

New Zealanders Now In General Service

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 23 (AP)—The War Cabinet announced yesterday that all members of the territorial force and other home defense units have become liable for general service wherever required, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere.

The existing age limits for overseas service, 21 to 41, have been maintained.

Attack on U. S. Soldiers Brings Term at Labor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 23 (AP)—Motor driver James G. Walsh was sent to prison for two months of hard labor for urging a crowd in the Nationalist District of Belfast to attack two United States soldiers.

"This sort of conduct will not be allowed," said Magistrate J. H. Campbell in passing sentence.

Canadian Labor 'Frozen' In Drive for Manpower

OTTAWA, June 23—Behind the conscription debate in the Canadian Parliament, behind the Government's new regulations virtually freezing all Candians to their jobs unless they can get permission to change them, is a fundamental aspect of Canada's manpower situation. The problem which the Government is facing is how to use the remaining manpower to the best advantage and in the right place.

Last Feb. 4 one of the most conservative members of the Liberal Government, J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, who is respected on all sides of politics, told Parliament: "I believe that the program which we plan should, for the immediate future, the coming year, be a program which will strain the human and material resources of this country to the limit. I have, therefore, agreed as Minister of Finance, to a war program for the coming fiscal year which, in my opinion, and in the opinion of my advisers, is the extreme limit of what this country can do, having in mind its human and material resources."

The speech was little noted then, for at that time the size of the war program, the need for men, had not been generally realized. How the program has grown, what it will demand in manpower, was shown by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in his recent speech which defended his conscription policy.

Prime Minister's Statement

"When it is realized that at the beginning of the present year," Mr. King said, "that some 600,000 men and women were directly engaged in war industry, and that by the end of the year the number will probably exceed 700,000; when it is realized that up to the end of May of the present year over half a million men had already enlisted in the three armed forces for service anywhere in the world, and that enlistments in all three services are continuing at a satisfactory rate; when it is further realized that thousands more who have been recruited by the compulsory method are serving in home defense units and that their numbers are growing every month; when to these are added the hundreds of thousands of men who are necessarily employed in essential heavy industry, in construction, on the railways, the farms and as merchant sailors, it is surely apparent that Canada is rapidly moving towards the total mobilization of manpower for a total war effort."

By Mr. King's calculation something like a million and a half Canadians will be directly engaged in the war by the end of this year or early in 1943, apart altogether from those directly engaged through basic production and basic services. Mr. King placed the present active fighting forces at about 500,000 and they are to be increased by the spring of 1943 to about 650,000 through voluntary recruiting.

Recruiting Goal

The recruiting objective of the army was set at 90,000 to 100,000 for 15 months starting last Jan. 1, and of these 50,000 were obtained by the voluntary method in the first five months of the year. In addition; the Navy will take on 13,000 men this year and the Air Force between 70,000 and 80,000.

Besides these the Government is calling up draftees for home defense at an accelerating rate which now reaches about 15,000 a month. If 100,000 men and women are added to the war factories in the present year it is evident that the mark of 1,500,000 in direct war service should be reached early in 1943. This is equivalent to about 16,500,000 persons in the United States.

But obviously the estimate of 1,500,000 is conservative. The actual volume of people engaged directly in the war will be much larger. A great part of Canadian agriculture is producing now for Britain and so vital is the farm worker considered in the war program that he was frozen to his job early in the spring.

A great part of the timber industry is producing entirely for war purposes and this is true of mining. Canada is, in proportion to its population, one of the chief producers of basic war materials in the world. It is impossible, therefore, to estimate exactly, the toll of manpower taken by the war.

The best test of total effort is the amount of slack left in the productive system and in the supply of manpower. Figures given to Parliament recently by Joseph Thorson, Minister of National War Services, showed that the number of men available for the home defense draft was growing short—a fact which caused the Government recently to raise the draft age to 35 and to draft aliens. But the better test of shortage is the difficulty of obtaining labor for essential industrial operations.

In this connection the Government has just taken a relatively small but highly significant action in moving skilled loggers out of the armed forces into the spruce logging camps of the Queen Charlotte Islands. It was impossible to secure enough trained loggers without this use of compulsion and the Government's decision showed that it recognized that men may be more valuable in industry than in the armed forces. Another significant indication of shortage came from C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, who said he could use thousands of men in the war industries of Ontario and Quebec, if he could get them.

Mr. Howe apparently has not yet got them and this fact may well be the basis of the Government's announcement that no Canadian—with a few exceptions — may change his job without permission, and the further indication that it may soon be necessary to move men by compulsion from one job to another—in fact, to ration labor by a system of priorities as materials are rationed.

In any case, whatever mistakes have been made in the use of manpower and in the methods of securing it, Mr. Ilsley's prediction seems to be coming true rapidly—"a program which will strain the human and material resources of this country to the limit."

Ambassador Sato Talks With Molotoff

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., June 23 (AP)—The Japanese Ambassador, Naotake Sato, discussed Soviet-Japanese relations with Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotoff when he was in Moscow last week for the session of the Supreme Soviet, it was disclosed upon his return to Kuibyshev.

General Cites Rubber Lack

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP) —Brig. Gen. L. D. Clay of the General Staff told a House appropriations subcommittee in hearings made public today that the fighting services face a 25,000-ton rubber shortage for their program up to the end of 1943.

The computed needs of the Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease program during the period from April 1 of this year up to Dec. 31, 1943, General Clay said, are 866,000 tons.

"If we add essential civilian uses, that required for busses and trucks, not for private automobiles," he told the committee, "we get a total over the period of 1,092,000 tons."

General Clay said that figure probably represented a maximum requirement because the Army is experimenting in rubber economy and it may be possible to cut requirements by as much as 150,000 tons.

He said there was available for use in the United States approximately 841,000 tons for the same period, but that those responsible for synthetic rubber production have estimated they can turn out 328,000 tons, an estimate he termed as optimistic."

He estimated stocks of rubber in Great Britain at 160,000 tons.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, told the committee nation-wide gasoline rationing to conserve rubber would be "a pretty hard dose to take."

"You can take it in the east when you have not got the gas," he said. "You can explain that. But this proposal to conserve the use of rubber by the gasoline route is quite a different thing from sugar rationing. When you ration the tires on a man's car, he has paid for those tires. They are his personal possession. He will give them to the Government, but he hates to have the Government tell him what he has got to do."

Fortitude of Public Praised by Douglas

GEARHART, Ore., June 23 (AP) —The American people are not like the befuddled subjects of Hitler who must be told anew each January that their opponents will collapse this year, Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court said.

On the other hand, he declared in an address prepared for delivery before the Oregon Publishers Association, the "genius of the American people lies in their keen perception of the difference between wishful talk and fact, and in their refusal to be seduced by propaganda.

"The same qualities that make the American people immune to the blandishments of enemy propaganda also make them scornful of the over-zealous among us whose wishful thinking would have the effect of distracting us from the war we are beginning to fight."

Swedish Methodism Ending in the U. S.

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—Sixty-four years of Swedish Methodism in the United States drew to a close yesterday as the Central Northwest Conference of the Church held its final meeting.

The 70 churches of the Conference will be merged this year with 12 English speaking conferences in the Middle West.

Dwindling immigration and the Americanization of Swedish families led to the dissolution of the conference, the Rev. C. Gideon Carlson explained.

At one time there were six such conferences. The Central Northwest is the last, embracing the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa.

Radiocast Programs Of ChristianScience

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Program Discontinued

Massachusetts

(Shortwave)

Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time. 6.04 mc (49.6 m), 9.70 mc (30.9 m), 11.79 mc (25.4 m).

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The indispensable function of air transportation is daily emphasized by the nation's war effort. American provides service from Boston, New York, and all the East to Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast. For reservations, call the nearest American Airlines office.
AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc.
ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS
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In the city's social center—Near Park Avenue—Within walking distance from the Third Church.
Low Summer Rates are:
SINGLE with BATH from $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH from $4.00
2-ROOM SUITES from $8.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON
La Salle du Bois Restaurant, Air Cooled.
The HOTEL LA SALLE
30 EAST 60th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

One person tells another: "I put something in my savings account every week. But I buy War Savings Bonds too—the Victory Club way...so much each pay day. Why don't you send for the Dry Dock Victory Club folder?"
DRY DOCK
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Accounts accepted from $1 to $7500
UPTOWN, 59th Street and Lexington Avenue
SAVE FOR VICTORY
DOWNTOWN, 341 Bowery at 3rd Street

Inter-American Affairs Course for Clubs; Truck Owners' Conservation Pledge

Pan American Union Adds To Neighbor Trip

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A study course described as representing one of the most complete treatments of inter-American affairs and the nations which make up the American family of nations that has been organized into a unit, is now being prepared for the use of women's clubs. The Pan American Union, which three years ago issued the "Good Neighbor Tour," used as study material by more than 3,500 women's groups, has now announced that three courses supplementary to the first will be available this summer, completing a comprehensive four-part program.

The "Good Neighbor Tour," as its title intimates, is an imaginary tour of the South American Republics, including for the clubwomen even the details of the wardrobe needed for the trip and the activities to be enjoyed on shipboard. As the "tour" progresses, it takes them on a study of all phases of national life of the 20 Latin-American nations, their history, geography, folk music and dances, and so forth.

This course has been used during the past three years to initiate study groups in international relations in many Federated Clubs in Massachusetts, according to Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of International Relations for the State Federation.

In addition to the study of the Latin-American Republics, the Massachusetts clubwomen have extended the hand of closer understanding to the women of South America by sending to leading professional women or to educational institutions in the various countries, subscriptions to the Spanish edition of Reader's Digest. Thirty such subscriptions have been sent in the past year, going to Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Uruguay, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Cuba, Argentina, Bolivia and other countries.

From the study of Latin America, the groups are also branching out, says Mrs. Ulin, to a study of the world situation and the need for united action, not only now, but in the future by the United Nations.

The new programs offered by the Pan American Union include one on "The Evolution of the Pan American Movement," to be ready for publication in August; "Literature, Art and Music," which will be available in September, and "The Americas in the War," which will be ready next month.

Legion Auxiliary Helps

Mrs. Mark Murrill, of Scituate, Massachusetts, National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, has announced that this organization has bought the limit of War Bonds out of its national fund and has also lined up 94,000 local units and 52 departments in the War Bond drive.

"Since women buy 90 per cent of consumer merchandise, the American Legion Auxiliary advocates that they buy less clothing, fewer new household articles, and budget household expenses in order to buy bonds," she says. "There is only one form of installment buying that any true American should indulge in during the present emergency "that is the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps on the installment plan."

Mrs. Murrill has organized her family to do its bit in the buying of bonds, too. Her husband keeps a tin box into which he empties pennies from his pockets each evening. In a surprisingly short time, he had enough to buy a $100 bond as a gift for their daughter, Mary Elizabeth. As President of the Defense Club in Hatherle School in Scituate, Mary Elizabeth has also been active in the club's purchase of more than $200 worth of War Bonds.

Welcome the Red Cross

From the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, comes the announcement of interest to D. A. R.'s here, that two large conference rooms in the headquarters building have been turned over to the American Red Cross in order to provide it with additional space. The administration buildings of the two national organizations are just across the street from each other.

The Red Cross will use the rooms for classes in orientation and military and naval welfare training for those who are to work in hospitals and recreation centers of the American armed forces. The courses of study will continue until Aug. 1.

The rooms in the D. A. R. buildings have been furnished by the Daughters in various States and are designed either for the use of their own State officers at the time of the annual Continental Congress of the D. A. R., held each April, or for national officers or committees. This season, because of the war and crowded conditions in the Capital, the Continental Congress was held for the first time in the society's history, in Chicago, so the buildings stood empty while the D. A. R.'s gathered elsewhere.

One of the rooms turned over to the Red Cross is the national board room, which has been released to it by the D. A. R.'s of Connecticut, Miss Katharine Matthies, State Regent, and the other is the President and national officers' room, released by Mrs. Russell William Magna, President of the National Officers' Club. Mrs. William H. Pouch is President General of the National Society.

Reopen in London

Speaking of headquarters, what good news it was to learn of the reopening of Crosby Hall, headquarters of the International Federation of University Women, in London, and the awarding of three international scholarships to women.

Early in the war, Crosby Hall was taken over by the British Government, and later was closed because of bomb damage. The university women, donning slacks and overalls, put the ground floor in usable condition and reopened the building, with Miss Ellen Wilkinson, former Labor Minister of the British Cabinet, as speaker at the official opening.

The international organization of university women of which Crosby Hall is the headquarters, came into being following the World War, and since then has granted international fellowships carrying on this project as its major activity. Since war began, it has also extended aid in various ways to university women from other countries who are now in London. So many are there from Poland that a Polish Association of University Women has been organized in England.

The American Association, a branch of which is active in Boston, is of course, one of the groups comprising the International Federation.

By a Staff Photographer

Gardens Opened in Newton

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Howes, 54 Gray Cliff Road, Newton Center, and Mrs. Robert Casson of 43 Gray Cliff Road opened their gardens yesterday and today for the benefit of the Art Department of the Newton Center Women's Club and the Newton Unit of the British War Relief Society. The two young neighbors shown admiring the flowers in the Howes' garden are Clotilde Sheehan, standing, and Dorothy Lee Stokes.

Noon 'Concert' Over Air-Raid Sirens Presented Daily by Safety Group

The daily noonday test of the city's air-raid sirens, with their three-minute blast of music, has brought numerous inquiries to newspaper offices as to the origin of the martial airs and patriotic tunes which compete so lustily with the rude noises of the day.

It's all a "transcribed program" with the compliments of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and originates in the "control station" of the Fire Alarm Headquarters in the Fenway, with Superintendent Albert Lea O'Banion official "master of ceremonies."

The purpose of these musical selections is to test the system daily to make sure that it is in good working order, and to test it with something which cannot be confused with the official air-raid signals which will be used only in case of an actual raid, or a test raid such as that which was held Monday.

While there have been a few complaints, most people are so enthusiastic over this noontime musical interlude that the Safety Committee has been requested repeatedly to substitute popular tunes for the patriotic airs.

In fact, so many pleas came in for "Deep in the Heart of Texas" that the Committee has finally obtained the record. It will go on the air shortly.

The sirens are located on tall buildings, such as that of The Christian Science Publishing Society, the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, and others throughout the city. They are not the property of these concerns and whatever is broadcast over this public address system originates at the Fire Alarm Headquarters.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 24
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News, commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"The World of Science."
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
6:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.70mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73 mc, 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

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IN FIELD OR FACTORY
ENROLL NOW
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"Where did you buy that lovely rug?"

"It was a bargain I saw in the Classified Advertising Section"

Used rugs, radios, furniture, furs, cameras, and refrigerators, are but a few of the things you may find advertised in the Classified Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Classified ads are veritable nuggets of information. Read them.

BUY WAR BONDS — BUY WAR STAMPS
Buy Statler TISSUES AND Handy TOWELS

'Keep 'Em Rolling' Agreement Signed by N. E. Operators

Truck operators throughout New England are signing a pledge to "Keep 'Em Rolling."

Many trucks pounding along New England's highways today carry the red, white and blue insignia showing that their owners have agreed to maintain and operate the vehicles in the interests of tire and equipment conservation. It is all part of a plan of the Office of Defense Transportation to keep America's trucks mobilized for victory.

With this purpose, the ODT has announced the organization of a truck conservation corps designed to assure continued and uninterrupted flow of war materials and civilian necessities. The program has received the indorsement of the President.

A branch of the ODT has been set up in Boston, headed by Eli C. Benway. Basic rules for the care of tires and equipment are set forth in a booklet entiled "America's Trucks—Keep 'Em Rolling," which are on hand at the ODT office.

Pledges have also been sent to dealers, garage operators, parts store managers and filling station operators. In fact, they have gone out to almost anyone with whom a truck operators may come in contact.

The patriotically-colored insignia bears the words "Pledge U. S. Truck Conservation Corps" across the white outline of a truck on a star-bordered red and blue background. The ODT has arranged to supply the stickers to manufacturers, oil companies, stations and dealers for distribution to truck operators signing the pledge.

Ensign Honored for Rescuing Fliers Trapped by Japanese

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—An officer of a United States submarine in the Southwest Pacific recently swam ashore on a Japanese occupied island, located a group of stranded Australian fliers and arranged their transfer to the undersea ship which removed them to safety, the Navy disclosed late yesterday.

The story was told in an announcement of the award of the Navy Cross for heroism to Ensign George Carlton Cook, Naval Reserve Officer of Hy-Gate, Marblehead Rock, Mass. The submarine Commander, who took his vessel through Japanese patrols successfully, was also decorated with the Navy Cross. He was Lieut. Hiram Cassedy of Brookhaven, Miss.

The airmen, the Navy said, were stranded on Timor in the Netherlands East Indies when the Japanese occupied that island. Aware that the Japanese were searching for the men, Vice-Admiral H. F. Leary, U. S. N., Commander of the Allied Naval Forces in the Southwest Pacific area, directed that they be evacuated and Lieutenant Cassedy's vessel was assigned to the task.

"Despite enemy patrol craft ranging the shore, his ship slipped through and arrived at the island on a night in April," the navy related.

"Ensign Cook swam ashore and after difficulty and at great personal risk made contact with the Australians.

"He returned to his ship for a rescue party, then led it ashore in a boat and superintended the transfer of the sick to his vessel saving two from drowning en route."

"Lieutenant Cassedy then took his ship past Japanese patrols and carried the aviators to a point of safety."

In a citation issued to Lieutenant Cassedy, Admiral Leary praised the "heroism displayed by you and your officers and men" as a tribute to Lieutenant Cassedy's "leadership and skill."

Admiral Leary cited Ensign Cook in a statement saying that his actions "were in complete disregard of your personal safety and are an inspiring example of devotion to duty."

Ensign Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton E. Cook, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Aeronautical School and a member of the Quincy (Mass.) Yacht Club.

Peruvian Prices

Although wholesale prices in Peru continued to show an upward trend in practically all groups for the month ending March 15, the cost of living indices at that time showed no change of importance from a month previously.

Observance of 'Aid to Russia Day'

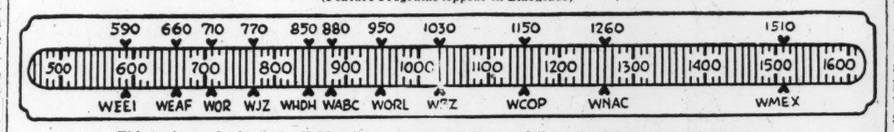
An interdenominational service of prayer for Russian victory over the aggressor, and a pageant dramatizing the need of Russian relief and ways of supplying that need brought to a fitting close Boston's observance of "Aid to Russia Day" yesterday. Here Victor Bogach of Roslindale, dressed as a farmer boy, typifies America providing vegetables to feed the Russian people and offering seeds to replant the parched Russian fields. The pageant and prayer service took place on the steps of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE. 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RGE. 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home (Pacific War Time). VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home (Pacific War Time.. VLQ2. 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala—8:35 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH—850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic Report: Boston Red Sox at Detroit	Afternoon Symphony
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Telegraphic Report: Boston Red Sox at Detroit	Afternoon Symphony
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Telegraphic Report: Boston Red Sox at Detroit	Afternoon Symphony
3:45	Swing Time	Southernaires: quartet	'Right to Happiness': sk.		"Price Control"; Music
4:00	Camp Edwards Pgm.	Talk and Music	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Telegraphic Report: Boston Red Sox at Detroit	Dance Matinee
4:15	"Mosaic": Organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Telegraphic Report: Boston Red Sox at Detroit	Dance Matinee: popular
4:30	Living History	Club Martinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"		recordings
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Dance Matinee: record'gs
5:00	Musical Camera:	Afternoon Symphony	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Afternoon Symphony	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	recordings
5:30	Recordings; Songs	"Flying Patrol"; sk.	Jack Dalton, Songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: Music	Wanderers of Waste Land	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News reports; Defense
6:00	News comments	News Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	News: War Comments	Herb Lewis Songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers and Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sport reports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	American Melody	Civic Production	Burns and Allen; Orch.;	"Confidentially Yours"	Geo. M. Cohan's Music
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	soloist	"Inside of Sports"	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing	U. S. O. Show	"The Perfect Crime";	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	"Waltz Time"
8:15	Heir?" drama	U. S. O. Show	drama; orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	"Electric Choir"
8:30	Share Your Birth-	"Sing for Dough"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Price Control"; music
8:45	day: News	show	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	Romance in Music
9:00	"Archie"; comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Cheers From the	This Nation at War	Fibber McGee and Molly;	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	Camps": variety	Nation at War: Jingles	comedy; music	Lynn Stambaugh, Talk	Variety Hour
10:00	show	Lum 'n' Abner	"A Date With Judy";	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15	Cheers From Camps	Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	comedy serial	Australian News; Music	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Talks	America Marches On	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Under Western Skies"	Dick Todd's Orchestra
11:00	News, Quincey Howe	Dance Orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Music: Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Talk; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	
7:30	Quiz; music; news	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden talk; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien: "Music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	and Time"	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; songs	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Show,	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss, interviews	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Scarlet Letter"	"The Breakfast Club"	Funny Money Man	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Nutrition Forum	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Harvey and Dell: sk.	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch	BBC News: recorded	Price Control; Music
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Show"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Betty Pierce; talk	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Choir Loft"	"Going Shopping"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Treasury Star Parade	"Going Shopping"
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"; sk.	"The Bartons"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Jimmy Cash, tenor
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30	'Bright Horizons'; sk.	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	Harry Horlick's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Judy and Jane	"Gene and Glenn"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Summer Serenade	Rubber for Victory	Marjorie Mills Hour	Religious program
1:45	Road of Life: sk.	Summer Serenade	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	First baseball game	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Dance music	"Grimm's Daughter"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Victory program
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light	First baseball game	John Kiley, organ
2:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn recital	Boston Braves-St. Louis	News report
3:00	David Harum: sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	First baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	H. Marble, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dance Music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway	"Right to Happiness"	Second baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Songs; Organ	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Second baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30	Children Are People	Club Matinee; Variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Second baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	Afternoon Symphony	"When a Girl Marries"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Dance Matinee
5:15	Musical Camera	Afternoon Symphony	"Portia Faces Life"	Second baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:30	Songs; Music	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: Music	Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News Service; Talk
6:00	News reports	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Town Crier; Music
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports: Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or...	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	"Nature of Enemy";	"The Lone Ranger";	Caribbean Nights: music	"Red Ryder"; drama	Jim's Texas Ramblers.
7:45	Recorded; News	drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News";	Three Modernnaires
8:15	chestra; chorus	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Marriner Eccles; Inflat'n	Irish Music
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Earl of Athlone, Gover-	Drama Shop
8:45	Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"; orchestra	nor General of Canada	Drama Shop
9:00	Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical
9:15	"Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album
9:30	Ransom Sherman;	Cab Calloway's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album
9:45	comedy; music	Orchestra; Jingle	dramatic sketch: orch.	entertainment	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	"Three Thirds of the	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15	"Mlle. Modiste"	Nation": drama	Musical Knowledge	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Dramatization	Band Music; Sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Robert Trendler's Orch.;	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad"	Musical Knowledge	songs; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra,	News Service	Music You Want	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Tune Up America";	Day's End; music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.	News Service	interviews; music	Day's End; News

International Group Meets At Wellesley

Many gasoline-saving vacationers are registering today at Wellesley College for the eleventh annual New England Institute of International Relations. For, in addition to lecture courses and discussion groups, the institute this year will—as usual—make the most of the recreational opportunities of the big campus beside Lake Waban, with its tennis courts, swimming beach and canoes.

The sessions of the institute this year will be devoted to consideration of the problems of building an enduring peace in the postwar world.

There will be the usual series of evening lectures in Alumnae Hall, which will be open to the public. Professor Anton J. de Haas, of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, will give the first of these lectures tonight at 8:15. His subject will be "The Postwar Economic World." Those concerned about bus or train schedules from Wellesley are assured that the lectures will be over by 9:30 each evening—though question and answer periods will follow for those who are able to stay longer.

Members of the institute—the inclusive expense of which compares with the cost of 10 days in a moderately priced summer resort—will occupy accommodations in Stone-Davis Hall, which overlooks the lake, with shady lawns sloping down to its edge close by. There are no academic requirements for membership.

$180,000 of Storm Damage Done to Vermont Highways

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER Vt., June 23—Damage to highways in Vermont from the storm of 10 days ago has been announced by the State Highway Board as requiring more than $180,000 to repair. A survey completed during the past week, Highway Commissioner H. E. Sargent said, shows that damage to State highways will be about $44,400, to State-aid roads $39,985, and to town roads, $96,440.

The heaviest damage incurred by the rain storm which swept the whole northern half of the State, appeared to be in Orleans, Essex and Caledonia counties but extensive washouts occurred in Washington, Chittenden and Lamoille counties.

Lack of steel and other materials will impair the work of restoration of bridges, Commissioner Sargent said, and in many places where small bridges were washed away, temporary wooden structures will be constructed to serve until such time as metal is again available for highway uses.

Funds from unobligated highway fund balances July 1 and from a few balances which had been set aside for emergencies, will be used. Towns will receive some aid, but there will not be sufficient funds to make complete repair on town roads.

Second 'Girls' State'

Approximately 125 young women, juniors from Vermont high schools, are conducting their second annual "Girls' State" on the campus here of Vermont Junior College, under the sponsorship of the Vermont department, American Legion Auxiliary. The Girls' State which convened on Sunday afternoon will continue through the week.

A corps of counselors and officers, headed by Mrs. Pauline Cummings, of Bennington, State Department President, Mrs. Hugh Warner, of Rutland, Camp Director and Mrs. William H. Wills, wife of the Governor, Chief Counselor, is directing the organization of Girls' State. Organization of two counties, four towns and one judicial district began Monday, to be followed today by the nomination and election of State officers of the mythical Girls' State. Last year, Miss Lorraine Timmons, of White River Junction, first Girls' State President, bolted the two designated parties, ran on an independent ticket and was elected over her two opponents. This year's election campaign promises to be as actively contested.

The purpose of Girls' State, Mrs. Cummings, State Auxiliary President, said today, is "to teach the American form of government through practice and to inculcate the realization among these future citizens that whatever may be wrong with our Democratic Government can be remedied by active, careful use of the privileges of American citizenship."

During the week, leaders in all phases of Vermont State government will address the citizens of Girls' State and sessions of their General Assembly will meet at the State House.

High Fire Losses

Proprietors of Vermont woodworking plants who gathered last week at Norwich University for their third annual wood products conference, were told that their industry lost $500,000 by fire during the 10 years from 1931 through 1940, but in 1941 their losses were $200,000, two and a half times greater than the yearly average for the decade.

The figures were presented by Prof. James W. Ingalls, Associate Director of the Norwich Bureau of Research. He said the fire loss in Vermont is $487 compared with the $2.21 average for the country.

Remedies suggested by Professor Ingalls to cut these heavy losses included, more systematic "good housekeeping," in the mills, interior painting with white wash, a fire retardent; fire fighting equipment always available, more effective night watching and better fire prevention education for managers and workers.

Mechanical hazards in wood working plants were discussed by James S. Butler, of Boston, a safety engineer, who demonstrated various protective devices. Edward J. Sait, a Montreal engineer, demonstrated the little recognized but highly potential hazard—the dust explosion.

Much of the session was devoted to the discussion and study of the uses of waste materials.

Scrap Rubber

Collection of scrap rubber in Vermont was well over the 300-ton mark at the end of the first week of the salvage drive headed by State Director B. O. Foster, of Burlington. Last Thursday's report showed 63 tons of waste rubber materials gathered and set the daily record for the week.

As the second week of the rubber salvage drive gets under way, the State is in a close race for per capita collection honors with Utah and several other States whose challenge for salvage production honors has been accepted by Chairman Foster.

'Paid in Full'

Out of 36,000 persons in Vermont who filed taxable returns to the Federal Government on incomes earned in 1941, approximately 24,600 have paid in full, it was disclosed over the weekend by Collector of Internal Revenue Fred C. Martin. Approximately two thirds of the 36,000 settled in full on or before March 15, the collector said, and about five per cent of the remainder, or a total of 600, had paid in full by the end of last week. There are only about 11,400 taxpayers in the State out of the total number, who have yet to make installment payments.

No Lamoille Fair

For the first time in 67 years, the Lamoille County Fair will suspend operations, due to conditions imposed by the war, according to Erwin H. Olmstead, association secretary. This is the first Fair Association to definitely announce suspension for this year.

Today's FM Programs

W6XB, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar, Trio.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
5:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; Gypsy Serenade.
6:15 p. m.—Music by Shrednick; News.
6:30 p. m.—Ted Steele's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.
W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Date With a Disc.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
9:45 p. m.—Lynn Stambaugh, 'National Commander, American Legion.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Talk from Sydney; Music.
10:30 p. m.—Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Joseph Sudy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.

'Watch on the Rhine' at Majestic—Saltonstall to Run for Third Term

Hellman Play Presented By New Company

"Watch on the Rhine," Lillian Hellman's prize-winning play, which was seen at the Colonial earlier in the season in a hand-tooled production presented by Herman Shumlin, came to the Majestic last evening in a popular-priced edition. Jessie Royce Landis, Walter Gilbert, Cecilia Loftus play the three principal roles in the present company as the high-minded German refugee, his American wife, and her dowager mother, whose home somewhere in the vicinity of Washington is the setting for the action. As might be expected, the production lacks the polish and depth of its predecessor. But though exceptions could be taken in detail, the performances in general are creditable. And the play in itself has sufficient power to hold an audience through an evening.

Curiously enough, the players seemed better last evening in the dramatic situations than in the lighter moments. There was some unsteadiness in tempo and in tone during the first act, when the mood is prevailing light as Miss Hellman sets the stage for the homecoming of the refugees. But as the evening progressed the acting gained in assurance.

Miss Loftus as the mistress of the household suggests the lady's quick tongue and warm heart but last evening she seemed a little less successful in pointing up the character's wit. Mr. Gilbert gives a careful portrayal of Kurt Mueller, the anti-Nazi, peace-loving man who nevertheless could see no escape for himself from the path of violence in the underground warfare against the Nazi regime to which he had dedicated himself. His performance manages to make clear the idealism of the character even at the moment when the man feels that he must kill the enemy who threatens his cause and his comrades. Miss Landis as the wife fills the requirements of a more emotional role as she encourages her husband to continue in his course despite the sacrifice to her own comfort and tranquility.

Jack Grogan hardly seems villainous for the blackmailing count. But his conception of the part, as that of a smiling rascal with a surface polish of gentility, is plain enough. Betty Kelly has the role of his American-born wife, who finally breaks with him after years of smouldering discontent. Dean Norton is the brisk young lawyer of the Farrelly family. And Ruth Conley plays the acidulous but faithful French housekeeper. Those three precocious Mueller youngsters are amusingly set forth by Ted Kneeland, Fred Snyder, and Edythe Ward. E. F. M.

'Watch on the Rhine'

At the Majestic — Play by Lillian Hellman in a production staged by Frank McCoy with settings by George F. Lord. The cast includes:

Anise	Ruth Conley
Fanny Farrelly	Cecilia Loftus
Joseph	James Love
David Farrelly	Dean Norton
Marthe de Brancovis	Betty Kelly
Teck de Brancovis	Jack Grogan
Sara Mueller	Jessie Royce Landis
Joshua Mueller	Ted Kneeland
Bodo Mueller	Fred Snyder
Babette Mueller	Edythe Ward
Kurt Mueller	Walter Gilbert

Legion Commander To Urge Support For Service Funds

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lynn Stambaugh, National Commander of the American Legion, will speak from Washington in behalf of the Navy Relief, Army Emergency Relief, and the U. S. O., MBS-WNAC, 9:45 p. m.

"Cheers from the Camps" comes from Patterson Field, Ohio. There will be music by its Flying Band, and entertainment from enlisted men, many of whom, in civilian life, were well known to radio listeners, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

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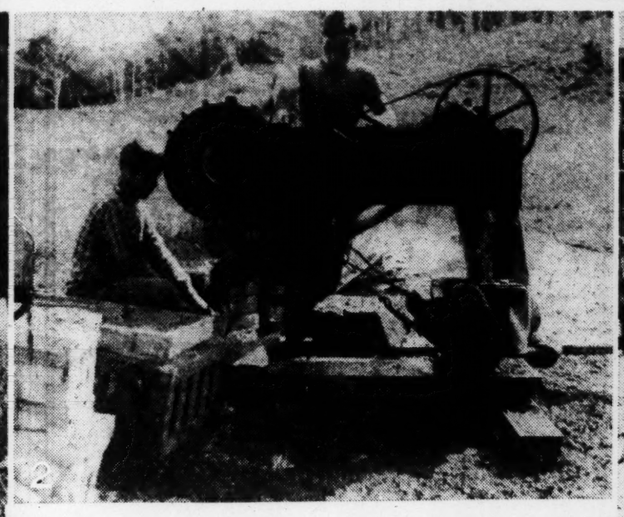

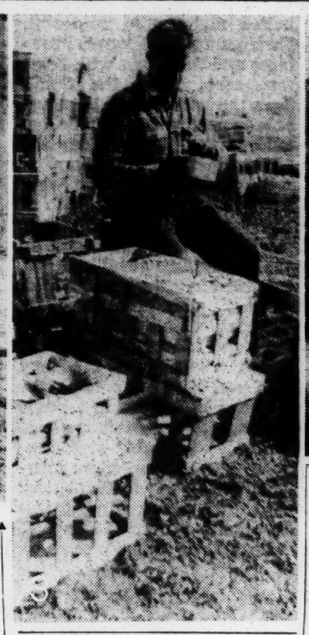

"Makings" of a New England Blueberry Pie

Left to right: (1) Pickers of blueberries are guided in their work by white strings which mark off the hillsides of berries. (2) The cleaning machine which blows out leaves and tiny sticks. One boy pours out the freshly picked berries while the other catches the clean blueberries in boxes as they come from the machine. (3) Crates ready to be picked up by the truck which takes them to market. (4) These are the "Mt. Belknap Blueberries," and (inset) Murray J. Wright of Nashua, N. H., whose enterprise has culminated in a blueberry industry second to none in his State, and at its present pace promises soon to lead New England.

Boston School Children Show Work at Modern Art Institute

By Dorothy Adlow

The Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, will show through July pictures drawn and painted by pupils of the grammar and high schools of Boston. This display is comprehensive and provides the visitor with an idea of methods now employed in art education. The results are very gratifying, particularly when compared with the art training that prevailed only a decade ago.

Over the years we come to learn the characteristics of children as they hold forth with crayon or brush in hand. They possess certain delightful traits that are less a manifestation of special talent than a typical endowment of childhood. The child is unrestrained and unbiased. He abstracts trees into gaily colored triangles, depicts his playmates with a full brush in ragged, swift-moving contours. He projects his little world on a plane surface, taking care thriftily to fill all gaping spaces

Public school kindergartners paint like four- and five-year-olds who live in the country, or are privately tutored. The public school teachers apparently allow the youngsters to play with their brushes and do not impose much discipline. The next age group carries on with similar vividness, and perhaps a wider range of subjects, and more articulateness with profuse details. Spontaneity is still the pronounced characteristic. However, the same children are also led towards the field of design and permitted to carry out certain decorative motives in repetition or alternation, or in radial or axial balance. The children take naturally to this orderly composition and their designs resemble closely the conventionalized patterns of peasant embroidery or woodwork.

In the next age group the children show a change. They begin to observe rounded form; they mold their figures, differentiate and articulate textures; they are neater and more responsible. Some even show an awareness of devices of perspective. They also probe qualities of atmosphere. There is apparent a definite progress in the direction of artistic comprehension. From this point on into high school work, those children who still wish to ply the brush have become serious and absorbed, and some of the pictures at the Institute compare favorably with exhibits of work by professionals. The children have developed a capacity to see the whole through the adjustment of parts, to paint background in logical relation to foreground, to dispose design elements with rhythm. They endow their figures with movement, and achieve a surprising counterpart of naturalism.

That is not all, for some public school children incline to the expressive and abstract. Some translate phenomena such as, "Thunder," "Sound of Whistling," "Music" into color and contour equivalents. Some pupils show a disposition towards pure design and conventionalization. By the time the high school period is reached, the artistic personality has defined itself, and the teachers can do best by nurturing the young artists in the direction of their native artistic bent.

This exhibition does credit to the art training in the Boston Public Schools. If there is any suggestion that a reviewer might modestly offer, it would concern the wider experience of our young folks in the art museum, a more systematic training in the history of art and handicraft with as much study of originals as is possible. We are abundantly supplied with art treasures in the museums of Boston and Cambridge. The children will be very receptive if they are shown the way through the enthusiasm and persistent encouragement of teachers. Their creative work will be enriched by the enlightenment.

Orders Fall Off For N. E. Products

"A quite general decline" in the volume of orders for Massachusetts manufacturers in May compared with April was reported today by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

"There are several probable factors involved in the decline for the month, such as the fantastically heavy commitments, indicative of war equipment, made in the past few months by many concerns . . .," the association said in a statement.

"Another factor suggests the effect of the closing period of the Government fiscal year and which may be the reason for the decline in the demand for textiles, but this condition may work the other way in the closing month of June."

"A third factor is the further limitation imposed on the production of consumer goods, which is again evident this past month."

Blueberry Mountains Bring Prestige to a N. H. Teacher

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Murray J. Wright of Nashua, N. H., lost a summer job several years ago, he didn't "go out in the garden and eat worms." He went up on the mountain and picked blueberries.

He didn't dream then that some day he would own that mountain —and four others like it. It never entered his head, as he poured his first bushel of blueberries into quart boxes and took them to market, that by this year of 1942 he would be not only the leading blueberry grower in New Hampshire, but well on his way toward leadership of New England.

But his Yankee "horse-sense" did tell him that if he could pick a bushel of blueberries in one afternoon, he could easily clear $6 or $7 a day. This was more than he could make clerking in the store.

After a few days of miscellaneous picking, he decided to carry his new venture a step further. He made a deal with a farmer whose pasture land was heavy with unpicked berries, and bought them from him on the bush.

Extra Cash Needed

"I made three times as much that summer as I would have made in the store," relates Mr. Wright, now Principal of the Junior High School in Nashua. At that time, in 1928, he explained a little extra cash between teaching seasons was important. He was newly married and like most young couples starting out, they were not oversupplied with funds.

When Mr. Wright went back to his school work in the fall, he was so enthusiastic over the prospects of his new enterprise that he persuaded one of his associates, C. M. Smith, to go into partnership with him the next year.

Again he invested in berries on the bush. In 1930 they made their first outright purchase of blueberry land—40 acres. It proved to be not only a good investment as far as berries were concerned, but provided lumber for a summer cottage and cord wood for several years.

Adding to his blueberry holdings each season, Mr. Wright took what he describes as "more or less of a gamble" in 1934. He took a five-year lease on 1,000 acres on the west side of the Belknap Range.

Abandoned Farm

It was an abandoned farm and had only a small patch of berries on it. That year they picked some 400 bushels on the land, the next 200. Then they burned it over. The harvest increased a little. Last summer, after the third burning, they picked 1,000 bushels, with the prospect of a 2,000 bushel crop for next year.

To keep blueberry land fertile and push the bushes to the fullest yield, the land should be burned over once in three years. Burning is done early in the spring "when the snow is in the woods, but the fields are dry," Mr. Wright explains. No picking is done that year, but the following season brings its reward of "a beautiful crop." The next yield is smaller, and then comes the process of burning over again.

Today Mr. Wright and his partner own five mountains in the Belknap Range and control some 3,000 acres of blueberry land. Their pay roll numbers anywhere from 20 to 70 pickers and packers depending on the crop.

Low-Bush Variety

The "Mt. Belknap Blueberries," which are the low-bush variety, are a cross between the Maine and the Pennsylvania berry, combining the best qualities of both, according to Prof. William Smith, who is making a study of blueberries at the University of New Hampshire.

Picking is done with rakes, each picker pouring his berries into quart baskets, which are picked up by the packers who follow behind, gathering the baskets into crates.

The berries are then put through the cleaning machine, which blows out all of the leaves and sticks, carrying the clear fruit into baskets, which are capped with cellophane by the packers.

A truck swings into the road to pick up the waiting crates and speeds off to Boston, arriving about midnight, so that berries picked on the New Hampshire Belknap mountains at 5 o'clock that day may be on your table the next morning, providing you do your marketing bright and early.

Three Grades

There are three grades of berries, as Mr. Wright and his partner have worked it out. Number one grade is the extra large berries, "almost as large as cranberries sometimes," he says. The second grade is the average size berry, and the third grade, purchased mostly by the bakers, is the small berry.

Why haven't the farmers themselves developed their own blueberry crops? Mr. Wright had the answer. It's simple enough. Because the blueberry season conflicts with their haying season, and hay is an essential crop to the farmer. Berries are merely a side issue.

Farmers have picked berries on New Hampshire hillsides for 50 years, but never with any system to their picking or any thought of cultivating their crop.

It took a Yankee school teacher fresh out of a summer job, to see the "gold in them thar hills."

Swedish Rations

Increased allotments of rationed foods for seamen in the merchant marine of Sweden have been provided by that Government. Vessels calling at foreign ports will receive larger allotments of certain Government-controlled foodstuffs than ships in the intercoastal trade. Swedish seamen formerly received rations in the same proportions as consumers engaged in other work.

N.E. Auto Piles Return 31,000 Tons of Metal

Automobile junkyards in New England have disgorged 31,000 tons of scrap iron and steel, nearly enough to build a battleship, Boston headquarters of the Office for Emergency Management announced today.

The steel and scrap piled up following a survey in February revealing 73,412 worn-out automobiles in 819 New England junkyards. The average automobile contains approximately 1,500 pounds of ferrous scrap metal vitally needed in war production, according to Herbert J. Denner, N. E. regional representative of the automobile graveyards section of the War Production Board's bureau of industrial conservation.

From the hoard of junked vehicles has been taken about 57 per cent of the entire inventory, or 31,356 tons. For good measure, WPB officials throw in another 10,000 tons unreported by scrap dealers.

Connecticut leads the area in the number of graveyards but Massachusetts has the most junk. The Nutmeg State has 207 yards and 12,833 tons of scrap to Massachusetts' 72 yards and 30,829 tons.

Large quantities of scrap copper, brass, zinc, lead, aluminum and rubber also have been unearthed. "These yards should continue to be one of the cheif sources of scrap metal critically needed in the production of guns, plants, tanks, ships and other weapons for our fighting forces," Mr. Denner said.

Business Bureaus To Explain Prices

Kenneth B. Backman, OPA Regional Administrator of New England, today announced that, on instructions from Washington, he was asking the nation's 82 Better Business Bureaus for their co-operation in explaining to retailers and consumers the provisions of the general maximum price regulation, which call for display by retailers of ceiling prices affecting all so-called cost-of-living items.

Requesting these Bureaus to employ their nation-wide advertising facilities, made available to them without cost by leading advertising mediums, in a campaign to inform and educate the retail seller as well as the individual buyer, in the latest government action in the war against the high cost of living represents a new and novel approach to an admittedly knotty problem.

Papers of Governor Are Out For the Republican Primary

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today is officially a candidate for re-election, the first Massachusetts Chief Executive to seek a third term since the two-year term was established in 1920.

Announcement that his nomination papers are now in circulation definitely ends attempts of influential leaders to convince the Governor that he should contest Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts in the G. O. P. Senatorial primary.

Despite offers of important support in a Senatorial contest, the Governor decided that his wartime duty is to continue in his present office to carry on policies which have proved extremely far-sighted in view of events.

Those persons in the Republican ranks who oppose Senator Lodge for his isolationism prior to Pearl Harbor had viewed the Governor as a perfect candidate against the Senator inasmuch as Mr. Saltonstall has persistently supported President Roosevelt's foreign policy for the past two years.

Cahill to Run

As the Saltonstall announcement was released, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill officially announced his candidacy for a third term.

Revelation of the Saltonstall-Cahill plans undoubtedly will break the political log jam which developed as prospective candidates waited to see what the Chief Executive would do. It is anticipated that candidacies for various offices will be announced with machine-gun rapidity.

Only other gubernatorial candidate thus far is Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, who is seeking the Democratic nomination. Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield has been sounding out Democratic leaders as to his own chances for Governor in the Democratic primary. His candidacy announcement is anticipated this week. Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue and former State Auditor, and Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, are discussed as potential Democratic aspirants for the office also.

Lodge Papers

But in the G. O. P. primary neither Mr. Saltonstall nor Mr. Cahill is expected to have opposition.

The only officially announced candidate for United States Senator is Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman, Democrat. Senator Lodge, while in Boston some time ago, said he would seek another term but no formal announcement has yet been made.

However, Lodge nomination papers are in circulation. Unless Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, decides to battle the Senator in the primaries, Mr. Lodge, now overseas in Army service, probably will have no opposition in the G. O. P. primary.

But several Democrats are looking over the field for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, including former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who probably will run if he is convinced he can win.

Meanwhile, Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston, officially announced he is not a candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, although Thomas E. Cimeno of Brookline, former Secretary to Mr. Mansfield when he was Mayor, obtained nomination papers in his behalf.

Returning to the gubernatorial contest, some Democratic leaders are counting on the birth control issue to gain the office for the Democrats. They contend a Roman Catholic church campaign against the birth control referendum will bring out a heavy Democratic vote which will benefit every Democratic nominee.

While a heavy Democratic turnout is anticipated, most leaders, including some Democrats, believe the Governor's position on other more important issues is unassailable and that thinking voters will hesitate to swap gubernatorial horses in the present war crisis.

On the other hand many Saltonstall backers believe the Saltonstall forces are too complacent about the future. These forces are hoping that the Governor's organization will begin a strong campaign so that all possible votes will be attracted to the Governor in November.

Edgar M. Mills

Dominican Trade

Generally brisk trade trends prevailing in the Dominican Republic during the closing months of 1941 were maintained at an even higher level during the early months of the current year. Banks report that cash balances in the bank accounts of merchants are higher than at any time in the past several years despite the fact that many merchants are being required to pay cash for most all of their imports.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Theater," by Somerset Maugham, starring Elissa Landi. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.
"Navy Wings," March ..... Weeks-Fazioli
Overture to "Orpheus in Hades" ..... Offenbach
Londonderry Air
Arranged by Percy Grainger
"Artists' Life," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Overture to "The Impresario" ... Mozart
Concerto for Horn and Orchestra, in E-flat, K. No. 447 ..... Mozart
Soloist: Joseph Singer
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
"Strawberry Jam (Home made)" McBride
"The Child Prodigy" ..... Gould
Fifteenth Slavonic Dance, in C major ..... Dvořák

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 12:55, 3:30, 6:50, 9:45. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"Paris Calling," Elisabeth Bergner. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10. "Song of the Islands," Clark Gable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 3:15, 6:35, 10.

Metropolitan—
"To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 8:50.

RKO-Boston—
"The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 9. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10.

Scollay—
"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Glacier Park and Waterton Lake," "Byrd's Antarctic Expedition," "Strange Animals of Australia," "Andy Clyde Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telepix—
"Defense of Moscow," Bugs in "Wacky Wabbitt," "Grantland Rice," "Picture People," "Donald Duck," "Soarin' Stars," "At the Country Fair," "Ted Weems and Orchestra," 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Suicide Squadron," 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:50. "Girl From Alaska," Jean Parker and Ray Middleton. 9:35, a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—
"The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—
"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Jerry Colonna. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Whispering Ghost," Milton Berle. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2, Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Larceny, Inc., Edward G. Robinson. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 4:57, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:30, 6:20, 9:25. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Larceny, Inc., Edward G. Robinson. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Gentleman After Dark," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
University: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 1:35, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. Priscilla Lane. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3:11, 9:29. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:55, 8:10.
Codman Square: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:40, 9:27. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2, 7:47.
Park: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:39, 9:39. "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 1:53, 7:54.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica. "Mister V." Leslie Howard. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Landis and Jack Benny. 2:30, 8:15. "No Hands on the Clock," Jean Parker. 4, 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:40, 4:47, 8:08. "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:07, 6:15, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Shanghai Gesture." Gene Tierney, Walter Huston. 3:36, 9:31. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Ann Shirley. 1:45, 7:40.
Mystic: "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine and Leo Carrillo. 2:10, 7, 9:50. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 8:15.
Strand—"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:10, 9:10. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Jngle Book," Sabu. 1:47, 7:47. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. 2:12, 8:57, 9:47.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Forde and Claire Trevor. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Home in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Wife Takes a Flyer." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Mister V." Leslie Howard. "Frisco Lil," Irene Harvey and Kent Taylor. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. "Don't Get Personal." Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in Theater: "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. "Harvard Here I Come," Slapsie Maxi Rosenbloom. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Strand: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Hayfoot," William Tracy and James Gleason. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Hellzapoppin'," Olsen and Johnson. "North to the Klondike," Brod Crawford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 2:09, 7:54. "The Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. 3:45, 9:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford. "Sleeptime Gal," Judy Canova. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers. "Moon Over Her Shoulder." Lynn Bari. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:38, 8:05. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton and Glenn Ford. 2:15, 6:40, 9:45.

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Roosevelt-Churchill Mobilize Allies' Shipping Resources

Continued from Page 1

Office of Procurement and Materiel.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, in charge of the American shipbuilding program.

Lewis W. Douglas, Deputy War Shipping Administrator.

Sir Arthur Salter, head of the British Ministry of Shipping.

Admiral Sir Charles Little of the Combined Chiefs of Staffs.

Rear Admiral J. W. Dorling, supply representative of the British Admiralty.

Press Conference Canceled

Later the White House announced the cancellation of the President's regular Tuesday afternoon press conference so that the discussions with the Prime Minister could continue uninterrupted.

The emphasis upon bringing the United Nations' striking force into fuller focus is seen today as the most significant bit of information in the intermediate statement issued last night by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

Although general in character because of the necessities of military secrecy, the statement reveals:

That a shift in basic United Nations strategy is in the making, that the new tactic looks toward "the earliest maximum concentration of Allied war power upon the enemy."

That highly important technical decisions, which could not easily be resolved by long-distance conversations, have been made by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt during the past five days, with the aid of the military, naval and air experts of the two countries.

That complete understanding and harmony exists "between all concerned in facing the vast and grave tasks that lie ahead."

That, by omitting any reference to them in their joint statement, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt indicate that the immediate reverses on the Libyan and Russian fronts are not diverting attention from the prospect of the main objective of opening a second front on the continent as soon as possible.

Inference on Russia

The White House statement does not itself directly refer to second-front action nor does it by name bring Russia into the purview of immediate plans but there is correlative evidence in the news today to broaden slightly the picture of the Anglo-American consultations.

These are the pertinent facts which give added meaning to the lean diet of information coming from the Roosevelt-Churchill conference room:

The military phases of the recent meetings between President Roosevelt and V. M. Molotoff, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs, stand out as a prelude to the current discussions between the President and Prime Minister. On that occasion the White House announced that the Russian and American leaders reached "a unity of views" on the "urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe" this year.

Now Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, after being closeted for five days of almost continuous consultation, disclose complete agreement "between all concerned" with respect to the vast tasks ahead.

Litvinoff Emphasizes Need

Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Ambassador, speaking at a Russian war relief rally in New York last night, stressed the pressing need for the opening of a second front on the continent while "Hitler is flinging all his forces into the Soviet Front," and added significantly: "there is now every ground to hope for it in the near future." In light of the announced "unity of views" between Mr. Molotoff and Mr. Roosevelt, the Russian Ambassador's statement takes on added point.

And finally there is Harry Hopkins' suggestive and informed declaration delivered on the same occasion. Mr. Hopkins has been with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill during much of their discussion, is one of the closest associates of the President, and he speaks so rarely in public life that his remarks deserve to be scrutinized for carefully expressed meaning. He did not say when, or where but about a second front, he did say:

"A second front? Yes, and if necessary a third and a fourth front to pen the German Army in a ring of our offensive steel. Hitler's boastings are getting tamer and tamer for he knows that the Russian Army on his Eastern Front and a British-American Army on other fronts—when and where he does not know—will bring his vaunted divisions to heel. And his cities, one by one, will be destroyed by the Allied air forces."

White House Statement

For themselves Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill were content to issue the following joint statement at the White House last night:

"The President and the Prime Minister, assisted by high military, naval and air authorities, are continuing at Washington the series of conversations and conferences which began on Friday last.

"The object in view is the earliest maximum concentration of Allied war power upon the enemy, and reviewing or, where necessary, further concerting all the measures which have for some time past been on foot to develop and sustain the effort of the United Nations.

"It would naturally be impossible to give any account of the course of discussions, and unofficial statements about them can be no more than surmised.

"Complete understanding and harmony exists between all concerned in facing the vast and grave tasks which lie ahead. A number of outstanding points of detail which it would have been difficult to settle by correspondence have been adjusted by technical officers after consultation with the President and the Prime Minister."

This statement revealed for the first time that the conferences were taking place in Washington and therefore it was no surprise when Mr. Hopkins emptied out the secret still further by mentioning that Mr. Churchill was at the White House. Up to this point Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, had requested correspondents to state only that the Prime Minister was in the United States.

Conferences Continue

While Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have been conferring, the staff of experts who accompanied Mr. Churchill to the United States has been meeting constantly with American staff experts at the combined Chiefs of Staff Building. Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, and Maj. Gen. Sir Hastings Lionel Ismay, the Prime Minister's Chief of Staff, were meeting with Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, Admiral King; Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Forces of the Army, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army Services of Supply.

'Divided Control'

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Lord Strabolgi, Labor Party leader in the House of Lords, complained in a speech at Bedford today of the "divided control" between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

"All these comings and goings of key men across the Atlantic showed there was not real unity of command," he said after declaring that "if a second front had been opened in Europe last autumn the Germans could not have spared the armaments with which Rommel defeated us in Libya."

"It is more necessary than ever now to strike at German territory in Western Europe over the short sea route," Lord Strabolgi declared, and added it was "strategically wrong" to regard Libya as a second front when supplies and reinforcements had to be sent 14,000 miles.

Libya

Continued from Page 1

ably the bulk of the personnel of three of four units were captured with their machines. It is possible that these skilled and experienced tank crews will be harder to replace than the tanks themselves.

Against an enemy who practiced the utmost economy in men and equipment, the Allies' expenditure seems prodigal. In recent fighting, the Allied soldier again proved his individual superiority over his Axis opponent.

Aleutian Invasion Held Major U. S. Loss

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—The Japanese capture of the Attu radio station and invasion of Kiska Harbor in the Aleutian Islands were "major U. S. losses and may be the beginning of more serious defeats," William C. Krueger of Cleveland, national commander of the Army and Navy Union, said.

He told the Union's administration council that when the Aleutians were invaded, "the Government handed out the 'bunk' that the Japs were trying to save face after Jimmie Doolittle had bombed Tokyo and that the invasion . . . was of no real importance.

"The same line of 'bunk' was handed out when the Japs established a bridgehead in Luzon," he added, "and it was stated as of no real importance, but the Japs conquered the Philippines.

"The Japs do not need to save face after what they have done. It's the United States that needs to save face."

Second-Grade Tires Available to Workers

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has made war workers eligible to buy second-grade tires provided their need for them is certified by special rationing committees to be established in all war plants employing more than 100 workers.

Plants with fewer than 100 employees will not be eligible to participate in the new plan, nor will their workers be eligible to buy the tires.

OPA said the plant rationing committees would be made up of labor and management members and, in addition to determining a worker's need for tires, also would make certain that his automobile was being used in a transportation pool to carry other workers to and from their jobs.

After a committee issues a certificate to a worker, the latter must present it to his local rationing board. The boards retain their power of review and denial, OPA explained, but the plan is expected to relieve them of the burden of establishing facts certified by the plant committee.

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Egypt On Guard for Attack Of German Parachute Troops

Continued from Page 1

spokesman in Chungking said Japanese advances had been halted along vital routes in Kwangtung and Kiangsi Provinces and that even with reinforcements from the South Seas, the invaders had been unable to narrow the 50-mile gap held by the Chinese along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

The RAF was on the wing again Monday night with a heavy raid on Emden. It was the third raid in four nights on the big German naval base and informed quarters in London said, "Emden probably looks very much like Cologne, Rostock, and Lübeck now."

In the war at sea, the Navy disclosed what was possibly the heaviest loss of life in a single sinking off the Atlantic Coast since Dec. 7. Eighty-eight persons were announced as missing from a medium-sized American freighter that was torpedoed on June 15 only 75 miles off the Atlantic coast.

Libya

Rapidly gathering Axis forces on the border of Egypt appeared to have banished all doubt that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel would strike swiftly and in force at the new British defense lines.

"The next move is obvious," a military commentator in London said. "The Germans will attack eastward from Libya toward Egypt and probably southward with airborne formations in Crete. They may be attacking now."

A terse communiqué from British headquarters in Cairo, however, said enemy activity in the frontier area was slight Monday, and mobile forces of the realigned Eighth Army were active in the area south of Trigh Capuzzo, desert track running westward from Fort Capuzzo, Libyan frontier post.

A few small British parties escaped from Tobruk by land as well as by sea, the British military commentator said, but official details of the fall of the fortress were lacking.

London observers estimated that about 5,000 Nazi parachutists were massed on Crete, which lies in the Mediterranean 150 miles north of the Egyptian frontier defense positions.

Britain's general staff in Cairo must now apparently decide whether to engage the Axis forces on the Egyptian frontier itself or to retire to the more easily defended, fortified area of Matruh, 130 miles back into Egypt.

British Army Set:

On the plains above Salum, a frontier post on the Egyptian side of the border where the next big encounter may occur, part of Britain's regrouped Eighth Army is reported in place to try to halt Marshal Rommel's forces. It is in front of this line, that British field guns and planes have been pounding Axis transports rolling east along the Trigh Capuzzo.

Cairo dispatches said Marshal Rommel was believed to have his 21st Armored Division and a considerable part of his 19th Motorized Infantry Division ready for an immediate thrust along the border, with the Italians left behind to clean up Tobruk.

Marshal Rommel broadcast to Germany Monday night that his troops have experienced four weeks of "superhuman" effort and have felt "the heaviest losses and privations."

In disclosing the activity of American bombing planes, an RAF communiqué issued in Cairo said the United States fliers and their British allies had dropped many tons of bombs on Bengasi's piers and railroad. Many fires were said to have been started.

The RAF alone raided other Libyan points, shooting up airdromes and transport, and reported torpedo hits on a merchant vessel in an Africa-bound Axis convoy.

Constant aerial patrol presumably is being maintained by Gen. Neil M. Ritchie's forces. RAF observers reported to Cairo headquarters that "large numbers" of German-Italian vehicles, presumably carrying troops, were in the vicinity of Sidi Azeiz, 12 miles west of the border, where they were attacked by fighters and bombers. However, the great bulk of the enemy strength still was believed to be some 50 miles west of the border.

Press Lauds Rommel:

The German press unanimously devoted its front pages to praise of Marshal Rommel.

The German Radio said Marshal Rommel "undoubtedly is at present the most popular commander in Germany." His promotion from Colonel General to General Field Marshal was announced in a special bulletin Monday.

On Jan. 29, the German radio was heard in London announcing that Hitler had promoted General Rommel to the rank of Field Marshal, second class, in recognition of the recapture of Bengasi by Axis forces.

Attlee

Meanwhile, further details on the sea and air battles in the Mediterranean that preceded the fall of Tobruk have been disclosed by Maj. Clement R. Attlee, British Dominions Secretary and spokesman for Prime Minister Churchill. He told the House of Commons that in order to strengthen Tobruk and Malta it was decided to sail two convoys into the Mediterranean, one from the east and the other from the west.

A partial text of Major Attlee's account of what took place follows:

The western convoy under command of Vice Admiral Curteis was sighted and shadowed by enemy aircraft before it reached the Sardinia-North Africa channel, but in spite of violent air attacks and the threat of attack by two enemy cruisers and four destroyers which were driven off, this convoy reached Malta, although with serious losses, in the early hours of Tuesday, June 16. During this passage 43 enemy planes were destroyed for certain and 22 were probably destroyed as well as many others damaged by AA gunfire from the convoy and escorts, by naval aircraft, and by aircraft of the RAF.

Attacks were made upon the enemy cruisers and destroyers by our aircraft which claim several hits and a large enemy destroyer was seen to be hit by torpedoes both forward and aft and to suffer a violent explosion amidships.

After the supply ships had been passed into Tobruk the eastern convoy under the command of Rear Admiral Vian was steering towards Malta on Sunday, June 14 when our air reconnaissance reported an enemy force consisting of two battleships of the Littorio class and four cruisers and at least eight destroyers which evidently were attempting to bar passage of the convoy to Malta.

Avoiding action accordingly was taken by Admiral Vian and meanwhile air striking forces were despatched from Malta and from the western desert to attack the enemy fleet. These attacks developed at intervals during the forenoon of Monday, June 15.

One of these attacks was witnessed by one of our submarines who saw a 10,000-ton cruiser of the eight-inch gun Trento class hit, set on fire and stopped. The submarine closed in and sank this cruiser by torpedo.

It is certain that other damage was inflicted on the enemy.

In particular one of the enemy battleships was hit by a torpedo. During this day the enemy's main fleet cruised between the eastern convoy and Malta, but, by nightfall, the arrival of the western convoy was ensured. Delay through the air attack on the enemy battle fleet resulted in expenditure of fuel by the eastern convoy which necessitated the return of this convoy to Alexandria.

Full reports of the losses inflicted on enemy air forces during the air attack on this convoy have not yet been received, but it is known that at least 15 aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft gunfire by His Majesty's ships, and RAF fighters alone accounted for seven enemy aircraft for certain and damaged several others.

The House will already have gathered that the relief brought to the Malta garrison by the convoy was not carried through without considerable losses. The balance sheet of naval and aircraft losses is as follows:

Royal naval losses:
One light cruiser sunk;
Four destroyers sunk;
Two escort vessels sunk;

Enemy losses actually known are:
One battleship torpedoed;
One eight-inch cruiser sunk;
Two destroyers sunk;
One U-boat sunk.

It is also known that, the enemy lost at least 65 aircraft.

As against these our losses amounted to 30 aircraft including RAF and the fleet air arm losses.

Sevastopol

A Soviet summary of the first year of the war against Germany asserted, meanwhile, that the Germans had suffered 10,000,000 casualties against 4,500,000 Russian losses, and that the Germans no longer were able to launch a general offensive.

It conceded that temporary local gains by the enemy could be expected "in the very near future" in individual sectors where Hitler could achieve numerical superiority, but declared these could only postpone "the complete destruction of the Hitlerite Army."

The midnight Soviet communiqué said fighting on the Kharkov Front had been on a reduced scale for the past few days, with the Russians counterattacking at some points, but that the initiative was again in the hands of the Germans.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, heard in New York by CBS, quoted Russian newspapers as reporting that Red Army reinforcements were reaching besieged Sevastopol by sea and that the garrison of the port had closed a gap the Germans made in the northern defense system.

Dispatches from Moscow likewise said the garrison had stopped the Germans. According to the Russians, the Nazis, holding great superiority in manpower and machines, succeeded in penetrating front-line positions by throwing in new tanks and fresh troops, but failed to reach the depth of defense of the big Black Sea base.

The Germans claimed still deeper gains into the fortification system of Sevastopol. The Nazi High Command said "numerous bunkers have been smashed in heavy hand-to-hand fighting under the most difficult terrain conditions."

The daily German war bulletin also said the Russians had been repulsed in a local attempt to land on the north coast of the Sea of Azov for a foothold into the flank of the German position in the Ukraine.

By a Staff Artist

Battlelines at Sevastopol

Arrows show main points at which Nazi pressure is being brought to bear in siege of Sevastopol. Broken line indicates approximate position of Russian defenses.

China Fronts

A Chinese spokesman said in Chungking today that the Japanese were making a powerful bid for control of railways in East China in the hope of quickly linking Shanghai and Singapore by rail, but had been stopped along vital routes in Kwangtung and Kiangsi Provinces.

Using more troops and planes in Kiangsi Province than anywhere else in East China, the Japanese have even brought reinforcements from the South Seas, the spokesman said, but still have been unable to close the 50-mile gap in the northeast-southwest railway that traverses that Province.

Fighting still is raging around Shangjao on the east and Kweiki on the west, he said, and a Japanese plan to invade the coastal province of Fukien from Kiangsi has been thwarted.

The Japanese also have been stopped in all sectors in Kwangtung, the southern Province which has Canton as its principal city, particularly along the important Canton - Hankow Railway, the spokesman asserted.

Appealing for more arms, he declared Japan's achievement of a railway connection from Singapore to Shanghai was "the key to successful continuation of her war against the United Nations."

Another objective is elimination of East China bases from which the Allies could attack Japan.

The Japanese, following their old principal of concentrating on one main theater at a time, "have taken a number of cities from us," the spokesman conceded, "but our troops are penetrating the enemy flank and rear and the battle is anything but decisive, despite preposterous enemy claims."

The Chinese spokesman quoted the Japanese news agency Domei as saying: "Japanese railway authorities have completed a master plan to link Shanghai and Singapore by rail via China, Indo-China, Thailand, and Malaya."

With their naval losses mounting daily, the Japanese know they must rely more and more on overland transportation for effective prosecution of the war, the spokesman said.

Emden Raided

The Royal Air Force's third smash in four days at the German naval base of Emden was reliably reported to have been both heavy and successful.

The scale of the attack was indicated by the report that six planes were reported missing from the operation.

Bad weather had grounded Britain's bombers Sunday night, but on the two previous nights RAF squadrons had attacked Emden.

The raiders hammered powerfully at the submarine works, shipyards and the docks—the seventy-eighth raid on Emden since the war started.

One well-informed British source said the naval base "probably looks very much like Cologne, Rostock, and Luebeck now."

Operating on the shortest night of the year, the high-flying bombers were in daylight most of the time, this informant said.

Sea Action

The British Admiralty announced Monday night "considerable patrol activity in the English Channel and the southern part of the North Sea," which inflicted "loss and damage" on the enemy.

The activity, a communiqué said, took place over a 72-hour period.

Early last Friday morning, a patrol attacked a convoy consisting of two supply ships, escorted by an armed trawler and half a dozen E-boats. The larger of the supply ships was torpedoed and some of the E-boats hit by gunfire.

On Saturday, another patrol engaged an enemy force consisting of a patrol vessel and several E-boats. The patrol boat, a craft of about 150 tons, was left burning.

Sunday night, the communiqué said, coastal craft manned by Polish sailors, attacked six E-boats and drove them off with damaging gunfire.

The Berlin radio was heard saying that Nazi naval guns had shelled Ramsgate, on England's Channel Coast east of the narrow Dover Strait.

Sinkings

The American freighter which went down June 15 and from which 88 persons are missing, was the 294th ship sunk in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

The sinking was revealed less than a day after the Navy had announced that it had been convoying merchant shipping along the East Coast for approximately 30 days.

The freighter, hit by two torpedoes, 75 miles off the United States coast, sank so rapidly that none of its lifeboats were launched and many of those missing were believed trapped in cabins below decks.

At his press conference in Washington, Secretary Hull said the sinking of an Argentine freighter, the Rio Tercero, 120 miles out of New York was one more instance illustrating the policy of frightfulness and terrorism the German High Command is undertaking to carry on in the Atlantic.

Mr. Hull said that, according to reports, the 4,800-ton Argentine vessel had been attacked and sunk in daylight, thus eliminating an opportunity for the Nazis to hide behind the pretext that the vessel could not be identified.

Mr. Hull had reference to the fact that Germany, in recently replying to an Argentine Government protest over the torpedoing of the Argentine tanker Victoria off Cape Hatteras, N. C., expressed regret but contended the ship was improperly marked and its identity had been mistaken. The Victoria was able to make port.

Aleutians

Japan is believed to be continuing her operations among the western Aleutian Islands, but the United States Navy continues to maintain a firm silence as to what actually is going on.

Indications are that recurrent bad weather in that section of the North Pacific once more has provided a cover for the enemy's surface craft which have landed apparently small forces on Attu and Kiska islands.

The last word on the situation was the Navy's communiqué of Sunday reporting that Army aircraft had scored bomb hits on a cruiser and sunk a transport, raising to seven the number of ships which the Navy officially has reported damaged. In addition, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, recently made public a report that a cruiser had been sunk and an aircraft carrier damaged.

Housing Project Opposed by Ford

DETROIT, June 23 (AP) — The Ford Motor Company plans to fight by "every legal method" plans of the Federal Public Housing Authority to erect a permanent "bomber city" for workers at the Ford Willow Run bomber plant near Ypsilanti, Mich., company spokesman Harry Bennett said today.

In a letter to Col. F. Charles Starr, Detroit FPHA representative, Mr. Bennett said that Henry Ford has denied a request to permit Federal surveyors to enter property owned by him, and that he would continue to fight the housing project as "unnecessary, wasteful and extravagant." About 100,000 workers are contemplated for the plant at peak production.

Surveyors who entered the land without permission recently were ejected and 700 stakes they had driven were pulled up, Mr. Bennett said.

Twenty U. S. Drivers Slip Out of Tobruk

By the Associated Press

Cairo, June 23

Twenty ambulance drivers of the American Field Service escaped Tobruk with their vehicles just before the port was surrounded, it was disclosed last night.

No American military observers were known to have been captured but several have not yet reported to headquarters.

One newsreel cameraman and three photographers were said to have been in Tobruk when it fell.

Five Killed, Score Injured In Local Indian Uprising

DACCA, India, June 23 (AP)—Five persons were killed and more than a score injured in incidents resulting from a local uprising.

Mobile police were ordered to patrol streets and troops were posted in danger zones to prevent additional violence.

Ire in Commons Mounts Over Setback in Libya

Continued from Page 1

losses. The former British practice of publishing figures of sinkings has been discontinued, but it is claimed that Britain should come back into line with the United States. Major Attlee intimated this was one of the questions Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt were discussing, and therefore, asked the Commons to await developments.

The Commons did not mince matters in showing that it expected the Prime Minister to return at once to face the music. A Conservative critic of the Government, Mr. Wardlaw Milne, put the issue bluntly when he declared that he and his followers would take the line in the forthcoming debate that Parliament "no longer has confidence in the military direction of the war"—meaning, in effect, no confidence in Mr. Churchill since he is both the Prime Minister and Defense Minister.

What will happen between today and the time Mr. Churchill faces the Commons cannot be foretold. Mr. Churchill may come from Washington with a big rabbit to pull out of his hat at the crucial moment. In any case, the attack on Mr. Churchill with Mr. Churchill not here is misleading. "That old war horse," as a newsreel commentator called him recently much to the merriment of movie audiences, quite apart from whether his case is a good one or not, still wields remarkable influence in the Commons. Moreover, he will be fresh from what he himself has called an inspiring personal contact with Mr. Roosevelt.

May Outwit Critics

Perhaps one of the reasons for the visible anger in the Commons was because the Prime Minister was not there. There was a feeling that he was biding his time and that he would outwit his critics again as he has done so often before—reduce them virtually to impotence not only because he was too clever for them but because his case was seen in end to be more directed to winning the war than theirs and because they have known that the nation was back of Mr. Churchill.

Japan Voids Europeans' Rights Unless They Pledge Allegiance

Continued from Page 1

special favors are shown to all native elements previously "agin the government," British or Dutch. These have found preferment.

At the same time anti-British Indians and anti-Chiang Kai-shek Chinese on Malaya and the Netherlands Indies have been encouraged and given opportunities for subversive propaganda.

This coddling of dissaffected natives has been accompanied by a stream of propaganda, plugging the themes of benevolence and liberation of all colored peoples from the white man's domination and Asiatic brotherhood.

To prevent the hollowness of these professions from being known to the native populations listening to foreign broadcasts is prohibited and only radios equipped to receive local stations are allowable.

Tourist Bureaus Opened

In their eagerness to obtain support Japanese tourist bureaus have been opened at Singapore and Batavia, encouraging people to visit Japan.

The second part of the Japanese program is the efficient exploitation of the country at the cheapest cost to themselves.

As soon as the military position was cleared up schools were established in Batavia ,Singapore, Medan, and elsewhere for teaching the Japanese language and culture.

The Japanese claim that already 1,400 students have enrolled for lunch-time classes in Batavia and that several traffic policemen in Sourabaya are now giving orders in Japanese.

Those acquainted with the terrifying complexity of the Japanese tongue will realize that such mastery isn't easily acquired in a few lunch-hour lessons even by Malayan policemen. But the announcement clearly shows Nippon's ambitions.

Street names and railway stations have in some places been changed into Japanese and the language already has been introduced into many secondary schools.

More important still, however, is the fact that large numbers of Japanese agricultural experts have arrived in conquered countries and opened schools. At Medan in Sumatra an agricultural experimental station is already functioning and botanical gardens started together with a museum and training center.

The object of all these apparently philanthropic educational works for the natives is full exploitation of the natural resources of the countries for the benefit of Japan whose nationals have taken ownership of everything of any value.

Extension of Bank Control

The tentacles of Japanese monopoly of business are already entwining the economic structure of Malaya and Java. Branches of the Yokohama specie and Mitsui banks have been installed everywhere. The sale of tobacco and matches has become a Government monopoly in Malaya. Bauxite, tin, oil, and rubber have been taken over by large Japanese companies.

The native populations on the other hand have been told that they must cut down on their consumption of rice. They are told this is because Nippon wants to make them mentally and physically strong, consequently too much rice isn't good for them. In reality the rice is being seized and sent to Japan.

Japan intends to maintain its new empire. A college has been opened at Singapore where carefully chosen Japanese from Tokyo will be specially trained for colonial adminstration. In every case the upper ranks of the civil services and key positions in commerce are to be filled by the chosen sons of the new masters.

Co-prosperity in practice is nothing more than substitution of yellow for white imperialism. Asia for Asiastics means that Asia is for the "son of heaven."

Hoover and Gibson Take Stand For U. S. Influence After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Herbert Hoover, who opposed intervention by the United States in the war until war was forced upon this country, is out for victory without compromise followed by American participation in building a durable world peace.

Many essentials of lasting peace "would crumble with compromise," declare Mr. Hoover and Hugh Gibson, former Ambassador to Belgium, in their joint book just out, "The Problems of Lasting Peace."

The American people must begin to think of how to solve the peace even while fighting the war, and "must think in a far larger frame than ever before."

In what they call a new and different approach to the whole machinery of peacemaking, the authors propose three distinct phases:

Peace Program

1. Immediate settlement of problems which will not brook delay, such as food relief for sufferers from famine among conquered peoples and victors alike.

2. An intermediate period for rebuilding of political life and economic recovery.

3. A "cooling-off" period of indefinite duration for solution of long-range problems after deliberation and careful development free from the heat of war emotions.

Failure to apply such a reasonable method after the last war, even when the way was open through the peace structures erected at that time, is blamed in large measure for the present holocaust.

So a former President of the United States and a diplomat of wide experience in Europe and South America analyze modern times against "the seven dynamic forces that make for peace and war."

These seven forces, listed without reference to their order of importance, are given as: ideologies; economic pressures; nationalism; militarism; imperialism; the complexes of fear, hate, and revenge; the will to peace.

From the explosive interactions of these forces during modern times the authors seek to sift out enduring lessons to guide makers of the new peace when it comes.

The first essential, as they see it, is for the victorious United Nations to maintain their own representative government, and extend it as wdiely as possible. Any concessions made to totalitarian methods for purposes of winning the war must not be perpetuated, they feel, to warp and embitter the peace.

While not attempting to lay down a precise program, the authors seek to indicate lines of action that will strengthen the peacemaking energies of the seven dynamic forces.

Militarism, beyond the barest essentials for maintaining world order, is ruled out. The Prussian military clique would be deprived of the foothold which it was allowed to keep last time in the Wehrmacht of 100,000 policemen. It was a mistake, the authors believe, to leave the militarists in possession of a skeleton army.

Even the victors are asked to disarm promptly, except for an international police force largely in the air. Last time the delay in disarmament is held responsible for new arms races.

An Indispensable Factor

Economic lifeblood for the whole world is held indispensable to an enduring peace. This does not imply here a redistribution of resources, but rather the provision of trading conditions that enable each nation to live.

On the thorny questoon of postwar immigration for overcrowded peoples, the authors look to Africa and South America for comparatively undeveloped regions of colonization. Here, as at most points, they recognize tremendous difficulties.

In surveying possible forms of postwar organization in the political field, the book foresees various revisions of the League of Nations, or the formation of a new union centering on the United Nations.

While calling for punishment of individuals responsible for again plunging the world into war, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Gibson place final responsibility on a much larger plane. It is only by directing the "seven dynamic forces" toward constructive rather than destructive ends in the thoughts and actions of men everywhere, that they see hope for lasting peace.

De Gaulle Vs. Vichy: A New Charter

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In recent weeks the stabilization of the Free French movement has made much headway. It is very likely that the internal dissension among the Free French leaders which has evoked some unfriendly comment may prove to have been exaggerated.

So far, no defection has taken place among Gen. Charles de Gaulle's lieutenants and in spite of the fact that Washington has not recognized the Free French National Council, practical collaboration between the Free French and the United States is increasing.

The most outstanding fact in the recent development of the Free French movement, however, is the accord which has been concluded between General de Gaulle and the leaders of the underground movement in France, who henceforth will recognize General de Gaulle as their chief. While adding France's secret army to his own fighting forces on the battlefronts, the Free French leader has had to accept the demands of his visitors from Occupied France. In his recent declarations, General de Gaulle for the first time developed the outline of a political program which has been partly inspired by the leaders of the underground movement.

Big Tasks Accomplished

Those who are not familiar with the latest shifts in France's internal system may be surprised that men, unknown to the public, conspirators and commanders of clandestine soldiers, can speak as equals to the commander in chief of the Free French forces and the ruler of the large Free French Empire. If, however, General de Gaulle has succeeded in building up an army of more than 100,000 soldiers, the underground leaders in France showed no less initiative and daring in organizing the secret groups of resistance.

The movement of resistance to the German conquerors sprang from spontaneous action of some patriotic Frenchmen who refused to bow to German rule. Today, this secret army which numbers between 40,000 to 50,000 members, is efficiently organized.

In a recent speech General de Gaulle gave a "brotherly greeting to the active underground organizations" represented by the newspapers Liberation, Combat, Vérité and Franc-Tireur, and the "dear and efficient Trade Union Forces and the university regiments of resistance."

Underground Organization

The underground groups are directed by a hierarchy of leaders: supreme chief, chief of region, chief of district, chief of group. They dispose of concealed arms, explosives and radios. They publish numerous newspapers. The leaders of the underground, who some time ago formed a joint committee representing all groups, decided that decentralization of organization would help them to hoodwink the Gestapo and the Vichy police. All groups, however, follow the general directions which are issued by the Free French Headquarters in London.

Several men who were among the leaders of the Third Republic today are actively collaborating with the underground movement. Some of them even pay lip-service to the Vichy regime. Other underground members are functionaries, police officials, members of the armed forces, "legionnaires." These "old" leaders, however, are a minority. Most of the underground leaders never before played an active rôle in politics.

These men were just good citizens, until the suppression of their people by the Nazis and the treason of their official leaders made them join the secret army. These men are democrats and they believe that democracy must be reestablished in France. They are, however, far from thinking that all was well under the Third Republic and that after the expulsion of the invaders and the liquidation of the Vichy regime, the old political personnel should return and rule France. New men, those who fought for the liberation of their country at home and abroad, will form the nucleus of the new leadership. Politicians and officials who hesitated to aid the movement will be ousted after the Free French victory.

Future Government

Although the leadership of the underground movement agreed with General de Gaulle that the French people in a general election will decide their future political organization, they expressed their belief that the framework of a transitory regime should be set up immediately. It is probable that General de Gaulle will be in charge of the first government of a liberated France in order to prepare for democratic elections of a national assembly. Guilty Frenchmen, the leaders of the Vichy regime and of the "collaborationist" faction will be sentenced and punished.

The members of the Free French Council in London were surprised by the contempt which the underground delegates showed for Marshal Philippe Pétain. It is the Marshal's personal prestige which prevents many a good Frenchman from joining the fight for liberty. The underground workers believe that it is Marshal Pétain more than M. Laval who is responsible for France's degradation.

It was first thought that some of the underground leaders who conferred with General de Gaulle would enter the Free French National Council. Practical difficulties, however, prevented this. The underground leaders had to remain in France and to organize resistance on an ever-increasing scale. It was agreed that the Free French headquarters would maintain close contact with the underground groups and that it would seek the advice of the underground leaders on matters of importance.

The agreement which has been reached between the Free French headquarters in London and the underground organizations in France has considerably increased the striking-power of the de Gaulle movement. A new army, no less valiant than the Free French military forces, will henceforth accept de Gaulle as commander.

This close collaboration has already profoundly affected the character of the Free French movement. From the beginning, General de Gaulle was more than the leader of a military organization; he was the symbol of France's will to resist. Today, General de Gaulle can not longer refuse to shape a political program for his movement. In accepting the leadership of the underground organizations, General de Gaulle has pledged himself to stand for their political aspirations, that is, for the reconstruction of France as a democratic Republic.

Laval Appeal Seen Step Toward Arms

By the Associated Press

New York, June 23

Pierre Laval's appeal to French workers to seek work inside Germany may be a step toward trying to get Frenchmen to join the Germans in arm against the United Nations, a Free French spokesman said in a British radiocast.

If "through the impossible" Laval should succeed in his plan to trade workers for prisoners, the spokesman said in a radiocast heard here by CBS, he might one day come back and tell Frenchmen:

"I hope for Germany's victory, without which my life and my fortune would disappear. To win, Germany not only needs your sweat and toil, but your blood. To arms for Hitler—and if you refuse you will carry on your shoulders the weight of the accrued sufferings of France and of her prisoners."

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 23—Far-reaching significance is attached here to the agreement which has just been reached between Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French movement, and various underground groups in France which are resisting the German invader and opposing the Vichy regime.

The agreement comes at the moment when Pierre Laval, Vichy's chief of Government, for the first time has openly admitted his wish to see Germany win.

In a radiocast yesterday he stated, "I desire Germany's victory." He announced arrangements whereby Hitler had promised to release French prisoners in return for Frenchmen who went to Germany to work.

This frank acknowledgement by M. Laval that he is working for a German victory is felt here to raise once again the question whether any of the United Nations should continue to recognize Vichy.

General de Gaulle's claim to be able to represent France in Allied Councils has undoubtedly been reinforced by the new agreement, which is the outcome of negotiations conducted under the greatest difficulties over a period of three months.

The agreement declares all liberties are to be restored to the French people as soon as the enemy is driven out, when all French men and women will at once elect a national assembly to decide upon the future form of government.

The political importance of the accord is that it represents the closest possible approximation to an all-party agreement. The identity of the "resistance" groups in France which signed the agreement with General de Gaulle cannot be made public at present for obvious reasons. The full text of the agreement, however, is now being printed and circulated in the clandestine press of France.

Five of these underground opposition organs are named. They are Liberation, Combat, Franc-Tireur, Liberation Nationale and Verité.

Democratic Government

Judging from the summary of the agreement available here, it goes farther than any statement yet issued by General de Gaulle in committing the Free French movement to restore representative democratic government in France after the war.

One of the main points is the statement that the "rebirth of France must be based on traditional ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity." This emphasis on individual liberty, however, is now combined with a pledge of economic security.

Giving the first indication of the foreign policy which the de Gaulle movement envisages for postwar France, the agreement insists that "material guarantees" must be obtained which will prevent further German aggression. It pledges France to work for world solidarity and mutual help among all nations.

The significance of the agreement is felt here to be heightened by the fact that it comes at a time when the need for putting the Free French movement on broader foundations has been recognized.

The present accord is expected to be extremely useful in assuring at least some measure of contact and solidarity between Free Frenchmen abroad and the underground organizations within France who are likewise opposed to M. Laval and his Vichy regime.

The full meaning of the agreement depends, of course, on the extent to which the clandestine groups in France who have adhered to it are really representative of French sentiment.

Free French headquarters here makes the claim that they represent all parties on both the left and the right. It remains true, however, that General de Gaulle is still very far indeed from rallying to his banner all shades of political opinion—and particularly Leftist opinion—among the French now in Britain.

Chinese Laborers Help American Fliers Build Airport

Associated Press

Nations Share in Drive on Japanese

The field at Kunming (above) is to be made the finest in China in the program to defeat Japan on the Far Eastern front. After the land is leveled, the rocks in the background (below) are laid over the top of the ground to insure drainage during the rainy season.

British Delay at Tobruk Laid to Exhausted Army

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Maj. Clement Attlee, Dominions Secretary, told the House of Commons today that although Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrikan Korps were exhausted at one point of the latest African campaign, British armies were themselves exhausted, and were in no position to press home an attack.

The Dominions Secretary, who is spokesman in the House of Commons during the absence of Prime Minister Churchill, declared that "at one point Rommel's army was exhausted and had been fought to a standstill."

"Had we been able to take advantage of the enemy's position, we might have turned the scale," he added, "but in point of fact, however, we were equally exhausted and this was impossible."

[In a dispatch from Cairo, The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, Edmund Stevens, wrote yesterday that at one point water had given out for the Afrika Korps and that their tanks had been immobilized by lack of gasoline. Several Allied commanders, Mr. Stevens reported, urged an immediate attack but before any plan was received 48 hours had elapsed and the Germans had cleared their supply lines, regained their strength, and the opportunity was passed.

Richard D. McMillan, United Press correspondent, wrote yesterday from Cairo that for four days the British talked about counterattacking, but failed to take action. Mr. McMillan stated that he visited the British units that were awaiting orders to launch it, and reported that they were "fit and eager."]

Picture Details Lacking

Major Attlee gave a brief, but far from complete picture of the situation in Libya, making little attempt to answer some of the dissatisfaction with Britain's military leaderships which flared openly in the Commons today.

Although the heartening news came that Britain's desert fighters have been reinforced and that more reinforcements are on the way, the House learned that the naval side of the Libyan struggle cost Britain seven warships, including a light cruiser, and 30 planes.

The House, apparently determined to fix the blame for the defeat, cheered when Conservative Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, from Mr. Churchill's own party, declared that some members "no longer have confidence in the military direction of the war."

When Major Attlee suggested that he was seeking a scapegoat, a voice cried out from one of the benches:

"Why not?"

Two-Day Debate on Libya

As the members demanded to know when Mr. Churchill himself would return to give a full statement and answer the nation's anxious questions, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and leader in the House, announced that there would be a two-day debate on Libya soon.

Major Attlee suggested that the House should vote "and if there is blame they should place the blame on the right quarter" after learning the full facts.

Part of Major Attlee's statement was a telegram from Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, British Middle Eastern Commander in Chief, disclosing that the Eighth Army "already has received and still is receiving further reinforcements."

Major Attlee acknowledged that "events have turned against us," but he declared Britain still had strong forces in the field being implemented by "substantial land and air reinforcements," and that "the splendid courage and morale of our troops" was unshaken.

Strong Forces in Field

Major Attlee indicated, nevertheless, that the situation in North Africa is not irreparable.

"The position is difficult, but the fight for Libya still continues," he said. "We have still strong forces in the field and substantial land and air reinforcements have been arriving and others are on their way.

"Every possible step is being taken to improve the position. Any further advance by the enemy, who has also had heavy losses, will be stoutly opposed."

Sir Stafford informed the members that the Prime Minister would report on Libya separately from his statement on his mission to the United States.

Describing the fall of Tobruk as a "heavy and unexpected blow," Major Attlee reported that "we have as yet no details of the subsequent fighting nor information as to what number of the garrison have been able to escape capture."

Heavy Naval Losses

Major Attlee listed seven British warships as sunk in attacks on convoys in the Mediterranean but put Axis sea-and-air losses in the naval phase of the struggle still higher.

He said Britain lost one light cruiser, four destroyers and two escort vessels.

The convoy from the east passed supply ships into Tobruk, he said, and then steamed on toward Malta. When it was informed that the Italian fleet was coming out in an attempt to intercept it, fuel was expended in cruising until British and American bombers carried out an air attack. The loss in fuel forced the convoy to turn back to Alexandria, he said, but in the meantime the safe arrival at Malta of the convoy from the west had been assured.

He said Britain also lost 30 planes, but against these losses he listed certain Axis casualties of one battleship torpedoed, one eight-inch-gun cruiser sunk, two destroyers sunk, one submarine sunk and "at least 65 aircraft" lost.

Major Attlee also announced a full dress debate soon on allied shipping losses in response to growing anxiety.

Criticism of the conduct of the Libyan campaign grew, meanwhile, and The Times, of London, declared editorially:

"The decision to hold Tobruk looks like an error in judgment.

"It could hardly have been taken unless it had been the intention of the Commander in Chief to launch a counteroffensive at a very near moment.

"To almost every instructed observer, the risk appeared extreme. The fate of Tobruk is a subject on which further and full information will be required."

French Legion Changed

VICHY, June 23 (AP)—The Vichy French press announced today the transformation of the anti-Soviet French expeditionary forces into a legion for "service everywhere" following Chief of Government Pierre Laval's flat assertion yesterday that he wants to see Germany win the war.

The converted expeditionary forces will be called the Tricolor Legion instead of the Legion of Volunteers against Bolshevism, and will have Government connections. They will consist of "Legionnaire units which may be sent everywhere French interests are involved," it was announced through Joseph Darnand, veterans' delegate to the Government.

French newspapers devoted a large proportion of their front pages today to the appeal by Mr. Laval for French workmen to take jobs in Germany and his statement that "I hope for victory for Germany, because without it Bolshevism will install itself everywhere tomorrow."

After that broadcast last night on the second anniversary of the signing of the French-German armistice, M. Laval attended a collaboration mass meeting and said to the German officials present:

"I love France and I love peace. You love Germany and you want peace to reign between us. If we succeed—and we will succeed—the youth of our two countries later on will be grateful to us and others will bless us."

In his broadcast to the French people, Mr. Laval emphasized in the strongest words the necessity for French workers to go to Germany.

"At the moment," he said, "France lacks raw materials. Our factories are slowing down. Unemployment is becoming worse. Numerous workers are without work when Germany needs manpower very urgently."

He declared that "more than our daily life is involved," and explained:

"Chancellor Hitler has just decided on liberation of an important number of farmer prisoners who will be able to return to France a ssoon as you arrive in Germany."

M. Laval made it plain, however, that no general return of France's war prisoners was in immediate prospect. He implied that one of the reasons for this was the escape of Gen. Henri Honore Giraud from German custody last April.

Greatest Pilot Training Ever Now Occupies United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—A picture of America's oncoming air force—foretelling its expansion to proportions exceeding even the hopes of visionaries—was given to the Aviation Writers Association in a series of week-end conferences ending here yesterday.

The writers heard Brig. Gen. Harold L. George, chief of the Ferrying Command, declare that the Army's air supply route would soon be able to sustain the Air Force independently of any other method of land transport. He said that the foreign division now flies more miles abroad than were flown by the commercial services in 1938.

The domestic division of the Ferrying Command, he said, was now larger in planes and personnel than the Air Force itself four years ago.

Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, commanding general of the Flying Training Command, told the aviation group that the United States is now embarked on the largest pilot training program ever undertaken by any country. He emphasized that size had no effect upon quality, for these boys "are the cream of the land. If we can't train them, nobody could."

The writers heard Col. Luke Smith, director of individual training, declare that the pilot is not worth any more than the other members of an air crew. He pointed out that the tail gunner of a bombing plane was just as important bagging Japanese "zero" planes and helped to make a mission as successful as the pilots who maneuvered the plane into position.

The glider program was described as developing into very satisfactory proportions.

Bombing of strategic centers rather than indiscriminate air raiding was described as the most effective use of our bombsight which itself was declared to be "the world's best."

Every type of plane manufactured in the United States and used by the Air Force has justified itself in action, Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols, commanding general of Matériel Command, told the writers.

The Air Force's combat planes, for instance, have stood up notably well under fire, and there are several new types under consideration which may well revolutionize this branch, he said.

With the exception of the Lockheed P-38 interceptor-fighter and the Republic P-47, both high altitude fighters, the Air Force planes have all been tested in battle. Curtiss P-40's and Bell Airacobra P-39's have seen enemy action in the Southwest Pacific, Burma, Russia and Northern Africa. Douglas A-20's, medium attack bombers, have been in Libya. North American "Mitchell" B-25's bombed Tokyo without a loss; Maryin's B-26's hurled devastating blows at the Japanese fleet off Midway; the B-19 "Flying Fortress" four-engined bomber was described as the "best daylight bomber in the world" and the consolidated "Liberator," the other four-engined type long range craft, which though slower but with a greater bomb load, was expected to turn in as good a performance.

Other Air Force officers who filled in the picture for the air writers were Maj. Gen. M. F. Harmon, head of the Air Staff; Maj. Gen. Alexander Surles, chief of the Army Public Relations; Col. Arthur I. Ennis, Public Relations officer of the Army Air Forces; Col. D. M. Schlatter, Director of Ground Air Support; Col. S. R. Harris, Director of Flying Safety; Col. E. P. Sorenson, Director of Bombardment, and Col. Wentworth Goss, chief of the Fighter Division.

At their annual meeting the aviation writers elected a new slate of officers. The new President is Sloan Taylor, aviation editor of the "New York Daily News;" Charles Gale, editor of "Sportsman-Pilot," First Vice-President; George Haddaway, editor of "Southern Flight," Second Vice-President; William Friedman of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, Secretary, and Leighton Collins, editor of "Air News," Treasurer.

Air Freighters Of U. S. Rush Aid for Chinese

NEW DELHI, India, June 23 (AP)—The flying freighters of the United States Ferry Command, U. S. Army bombers and fighters are giving the implements of war to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese armies despite the increasing fury of the monsoon season and the growing watchfulness of Japanese fighter squadrons in Burma.

Medium and heavy bombers, fighters, gasoline, spare engines and spare parts are moving in a small stream from India to China. Ferry Command authorities said the planes would continue the run throughout the monsoon although the regular airlines usually suspend operations during this period.

The decision to keep the flying freighters and combat planes in the air was strengthened by China's imperative needs and by the announced determination of the British, Americans, and Chinese to reconquer Burma at the earliest opportunity.

Big Douglas planes that formerly were made mainly for air traffic across the United States have shed their plush seats and chromium fittings and are hauling airplane engines and drums of gasoline into central Yunnan Province from an airport in northeast India.

Tough Flying Route

Between that airport and China's armies is one of the world's toughest flying routes. For approximately 500 miles, the planes fly through fogs, dodge Japanese fighters over Burma, skirt badly charted mountain peaks and skim jungles infested with tigers and headhunters.

Although the Japanese periodically fill the sky over Burma with fighters, not a single American freighter has been shot down.

Huge four-motored bombers already have strengthened the striking force in China, along with medium bombers. The bombers land in China after circling more than half the world. Before reaching India, they cross the Atlantic, Africa and the Middle East. Many pilots have flown their planes the entire route and then wound up the chore by taking them on bombing raids.

Plenty of Gun Power

Fighters are also being flown to China. The American Volunteer Group is being expanded with new personnel, more planes and additional fighter squadrons.

The bombers and fighters have plenty of gun power to combat Japanese planes.

But that is not true of the big, lumbering freighter planes. Some of them are equipped with tommy guns. A number of pilots have been attacked by Japanese fighters, but they have been able to escape in the clouds.

One pilot was overtaken by the Japanese as he was winging his way along a tortuous canyon. He kept near the ground so the Japanese couldn't dive on him. At just the right moment, a group of AVG pilots turned up and scattered the Japanese fighters all over North Burma.

The freighters ordinarily have a capacity of three tons, but the difficulty of the route makes it necessary to cut down that figure.

The quantity of freight reaching China is only a fraction of that carried by the Burma Road before the Japanese took Rangoon. But President Roosevelt ordered the Ferry Command to continue supplying China and the Ferry Command is delivering as much as it can.

Brotherhood Plea Made By Church Group

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—A pastoral letter signed by Cardinal Hinsley and other high Roman Catholic prelates of Great Britain June 21 urged "renewal of the Christian spirit of brotherhood" in a 10-point program listing "minimum conditions for the Christian way of life."

The letter, read in all Roman Catholic churches in England and Wales urged:

"1. A living wage based on sufficiency for comfort and saving.

"2. This should be the first charge on industry.

"3. Determining factors are an agreed standard of work, capacity of industry to pay, agreed minimum average family.

"4. When the employer cannot pay the minimum, the difference should be made up by a wage percentage pool or by the state.

"5. A wife should not have to work to insure a minimum living income.

"6. No one should have to sleep in the living room. There should be satisfactory sanitation and a bathroom for each family. Slums should be abolished.

"7. A ban on commerce in birth prevention appliances.

"8. A ban on obscene books.

"9. Religious education meeting the wishes of parents available for all school children.

"10. The enormous inequality in distribution of wealth and control of lives of the masses by a comparatively few rich people is against the social order. There must be a renewal of the Christian spirit of brotherhood which the last few generations of scientific prosperity and 'get rich quick' have gone far to kill."

Route to China

CHUNGKING, China, June 23 (AP)—Toiling over some of the most difficult terrain in the world, two groups of hardy surveyors are mapping a new supply line from India to China which the Chinese hope may be in operation before the end of the year.

The new route, planned to replace the Burma Road closed by the Japanese, will run from Northeast India to Sikiang, about 300 miles southwest of Chungking, Chinese sources said. The airline distance is 450 miles, but scores of miles will be added by the tortuous curves made necessary by the wild and lofty mountains.

The two groups of surveyors set out simultaneously from opposite ends of the line on June 15 and are expected to meet on the Chinese-Indian border in a month.

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Hogan Fully Deserves National Open Championship Title by Chicago Victory

Golf Field at Ridgemoor Minus But Four Top Pros

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-five years ago, during the first World War, Jock Hutchison won a Red Cross golf tournament which was a substitute for the regular national open, but he never has been officially rated or generally recognized as a national open champion. Sunday afternoon Ben Hogan duplicated that performance in the Hale America tournament conducted by the U. S. G. A. at the Ridgemoor Country Club, Chicago, and there is little question but that a vote among the competing golfers would attest, overwhelmingly, that he is entitled to the title of national open champion of 1942, despite the fact that no title was at stake.

What difference between the two? Only that Hogan, at Ridgemoor, was up against a field that was missing only four of the outstanding professionals of the country, i. e., Sam Snead, Ed Oliver, John Bulla, and Vic Ghezzi; that Hogan was in a field which included nine of the national open champions from 1916 to date, winners of all national open titles except five from 1922 to the present; that Hogan was pitted against six winners of national P. G. A. titles from 1922 to date, and that his winning total, 271, bettered by 10 strokes the best 72-hole aggregate of any national open in this country.

Weakest Point

The weakest point in the argument, perhaps, is the score. While Hogan's 271 looms as excessively brilliant compared with the record low of 281 registered by Ralph Guldahl at Oakland Hills, Birmingham, Mich., in the 1937 national open, it loses some of its savor from the fact that no fewer than eight of the contestants in the Hale America at Ridgemoor bettered Guldahl's record, indicating that the Ridgemoor course was anything but a he-man's test, its reputed 6,500 yards playing much easier than the yardage implies.

As a matter of fact, the Ridgemoor course by modern standards of distance and accuracy in play by the masters was nearer a 68 par than a 72; but even on the basis of a 68 par, Hogan would have been a stroke under what would be labelled perfect figures. His 62 of the second round was the major factor in that compilation and was lower than any score ever returned in a national open, but, as it so happens, not better than any score he ever has made in an open tournament, for in the third round of the "winter circuit" open at Oakland, Cal., on Jan. 10, 1941, Hogan batted out a 62 on the Sequoyah course.

Equalled Dudley's 62

That only equalled the 62 recorded by Ed Dudley, the P. G. A. President, in the P. G. A. championship qualifying round the year before, and the 271 total by Hogan was three strokes higher than the 268 which Ralph Guldahl posted to win the Milwaukee, Wis., open in 1940, with rounds of 68, 68, 66, 67 at North Hills. During that same tournament John Bulla cracked off 197 for the first three rounds, an all-time record for 54 holes in any tournament sponsored by the P. G. A. Setting new marks, nowadays, is indeed a task, so many old marks have gone by the board the last half dozen years.

Forgetting all statistics, however, the outstanding fact about Hogan is that such competent critics and great golfers as Bobby Jones and W. Lawson Little, Jr., are not hesitant in labeling Hogan as the greatest golfer of all time from tee to green, as he played at Ridgemoor and as he has played in tournament after tournament the last three years. They look upon him as the man who makes the fewest mistakes and who, day in and day out, combines distance and accuracy beyond any other individual of the past or present.

45 Rounds Under 70

It might interest golfers and readers in general to know that in the four rounds of the Hale America by the entire field, there were Hogan's 62, two 65s, three 66s, eight 67s, fourteen 68s, and seventeen 69s, or a total of 45 rounds of 69 or better. Jimmy Demaret was the sole individual who broke 70 in all four rounds, 68, 68, 69, 69, for a total of 274, by which he tied Mike Turnesa for second place. He fell down on the 15th, 16th, and 17th holes of the last round with first place well within his grasp to that point. His performance in the Hale America was in striking contrast with his poor showing in the "Big 8" at Charles River.

Only four contestants broke 70 the third round, after a storm which made the fairways heavy, and only four broke 70 the last round, due partly by the placing of the pins, which led Lawson Little, as a radio commentator, to excoriate the U. S. G. A. on the way the holes were placed, quoting Ed Dudley, the P. G. A. President, as terming their placement as "ridiculous."

As a matter of fact, Francis Ouimet, Chairman of the U. S. G. A. Tournament Committee, agrees with the professionals and others in the tournament that the pins were not in fair places the final round. The fault, however, was not with the U. S. G. A. The cups were not placed in anything like the spaces charted by the committee the night before the final round, presumably because the club officials, or somebody who disliked to see the course "eaten up" by the experts, decided to make it tougher for all concerned. When this was discovered, it was too late to do anything about it, because some already had started.

Two Dodger Batters In Close Race

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—The National League at last has produced a rivalry for the batting leadership to equal the hot duel Joe Gordon and Bobby Doerr have been having in the American League for so many weeks.

The only difference is that the struggle for honors in the senior circuit is between two members of the same team—Pete Reiser and Joe Medwick of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Reiser at present is on top with an average of .356, six points above Medwick, but the latter managed to get in front for one day last week and may maneuver into the lead again at any time. Both have been slugging at a fast clip and have shown their ability to maintain a sustained pace.

Medwick won the league batting title in 1937 and Reiser, of course, captured the crown last year as a rookie.

Gordon and Doerr both slipped last week, but held their respective positions in the American League race with the Yankee star on top at .367 and Doerr second at .351.

No others could get close to the leaders in either league. The ten leaders:

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Reiser, Brooklyn	51	202	42	72	.356
Medwick, Brooklyn	55	203	25	71	.350
Lombardi, Boston	48	135	17	43	.319
Owen, Brooklyn	44	129	21	41	.318
Lamanno, Cincin	44	143	19	45	.315
Musial, St. Louis	48	156	37	48	.308
Mize, New York	65	258	40	78	.302
Hack, Chicago	60	220	42	66	.300
Walker, Brooklyn	43	145	21	43	.297
Sla'ghter, St. Louis	57	213	33	63	.296

American League

Gordon, New York	59	221	30	81	.367
Doerr, Boston	53	211	26	74	.351
Spence, W'hington	62	262	38	86	.328
Fleming, Cleveland	65	238	36	78	.328
Dickey, New York	39	132	12	43	.326
Williams, Boston	60	207	56	67	.324
Pesky, Boston	55	227	42	71	.313
Heath, Cleveland	56	215	42	71	.313
Campbell, W'ngton	54	189	21	58	.307
Harris, Detroit	54	192	28	58	.302

Haskell Has 69 For Early Lead In College Golf

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 23 (AP)—Dick Haskell, Northwestern University golfer who came up through the caddie ranks at Seattle, Wash., yesterday led an incompleted field of 131 players in the first 18-hole qualifying round of the national intercollegiate tournament.

Haskell, who was graduated last Saturday after spending four years on a Chick Evans scholarship—an award to outstanding caddies—carded a 34-35—69 on the rolling Chain O' Lakes course, knocking two strokes from par and being the only one to break it.

Six at 71

Six were bunched at even par 71: Ray Brownell of Stanford, last year's runner-up, and his teammate George Traphagen; Earl Stewart of Louisiana State, the defending champion; Bob Beekman of Southern California; Eddie Johnston of Baltimore University, and Charles "Babe" Lind of Denver University, the Rocky Mountain Conference champ.

Among the 72 shooters was Burleigh Jacobs, University of Wisconsin captain and 1938 Western Amateur champ who set the Chain O' Lakes course record at that time with a 67.

Stanford Leading

About one-third of the field are seniors who plan to be in Uncle Sam's fighting forces within the next two months.

The Stanford team, last year's team champion, was leading that bracket after a compilation of four of its member's lowest scores. The Pacific Coast Conference champions had an aggregate 291, followed by L. S. U. with 292, Northwestern with 293, Minnesota with 295, and Yale with 296. Tied at 304 were Michigan and Notre Dame with other team totals stretching out to Wisconsin's 319.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Roberge	12	2	4	0	0	.333
Lombardi	138	17	45	6	20	.326
Tobin	54	7	17	5	9	.315
Holmes	254	23	74	2	13	.291
Kluttz	103	12	30	0	14	.291
Fernandez	250	29	69	4	28	.276
Waner	174	23	47	0	19	.270
Miller	268	26	72	4	23	.269
West	195	25	48	9	24	.246
Demaree	149	15	35	1	18	.235
Sisti	204	26	46	4	23	.225
Gremp	101	7	22	2	10	.218
Ross	89	7	19	2	11	.213
Cooney	94	12	19	0	2	.202
Cuccinelle	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Masi	33	10	6	0	3	.182

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	36	4	15	2	13	.417
Doerr	211	26	74	11	50	.351
Williams	206	56	67	15	66	.325
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Pesky	227	42	71	0	16	.313
Di Maggio	242	50	72	8	20	.298
Finney	110	20	30	0	12	.273
Peacock	99	6	27	0	8	.272
Tabor	228	27	61	2	30	.268
Fox	143	23	38	0	27	.266
Conroy	112	11	24	3	11	.214
Lupien	108	11	23	0	11	.213
Campbell	8	3	1	0	0	.125

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	12	1	0	1.000
Tost	15	7	3	.700
Sain	19	3	3	.500
Errickson	15	2	2	.500
Tobin	37	5	10	.333
Earley	13	3	8	.333
Wallace	11	1	2	.333
Salvo	10	1	2	.333
Donovan	11	0	3	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	15	4	1	.800
Hughson	14	6	2	.750
Newsome	12	6	3	.667
Judd	12	5	4	.556
Wagner	12	6	5	.545
Dobson	12	4	4	.500
Terry	9	3	4	.429
Rutland	10	0	1	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Converted Ace —By Pap'

Stan
MUSIAL
—ANOTHER OF THOSE SPEEDY, HEAVY-HITTING YOUNGSTERS THE CARDINALS MANAGE TO KEEP DIGGING UP IN THEIR FARM CHAIN
ALL PITCHING LOOKS ALIKE
MUSIAL GOT OFF TO A FLYING START WHEN HE HIT .426 IN A DOZEN GAMES LAST SEASON
PAP

Wide World Features

Managers Should Say Thanks for Paul Waner

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Paul Waner, the little Boston Braves' outfielder whose 3,000th base hit will probably land him in baseball's Hall of Fame, was honored for achieving that feat by a small gathering of his friends and teammates at the Hotel Sheraton last night. Yet sober reflection today revolves around whether the 17-year veteran of the major leagues was honored half so much for his 3,000 hits as he was for what he is himself.

Probably Paul's present manager, Casey Stengel, hit the nail on the head just before the evening ended when he got up to say just one more word.

"Thanks for Paul

"You have heard Paul express his thanks for every manager he has ever had in organized baseball. He named them all from his early days with the San Francisco Seals right down to the present. But I think that if it were possible to have all those managers right here in this room, they would all say, 'Thanks for Paul Waner.' "

Earlier Stengel had praised Waner as being like his fellow Oklahoman Will Rogers. "He can produce, just like Will Rogers could," he declared. "He was up against the greatest pitchers of the last 30 years—the Dizzy Deans, the Carl Hubbells, and the Bucky Walters—yet he still got his base hits. He is the greatest line drive hitter I ever saw. He is a credit to the game and to any club he's ever been on. He likes his work, he is never selfish, and he never plays merely for himself."

Justifiable Praise

From Casey, that is a lot. Yet it is no more than justifiable praise, for the little fellow has been just that and much more. President Bob Quinn, recognized as one of the most upstanding figures in baseball, could not say enough for his boy.

"No one in the park was more tickled than I when Paul hit that single to center field for his record," he said, "and, gentlemen, that is a record. Consider that out of the 40,000 or more big leaguers in history only seven have made 3,000 hits—and you have something to think about.

"If I have any criticism of the players of today, it is that they become discouraged too easily. If you can't make 3,000 hits," he said to his assembled team and to players in general, "try for 2,000. Set your mind on something and then go for it."

For his part Waner was grateful to baseball for having given him the chance to make his record. "It is the greatest profession in the world," he said in his easy, direct manner, "and I hope that my 13-year-old son finds it as fruitful as I have.

May Enlist

"I hope the game can keep going through the war. At the same time I know that no one will be playing who should be in uniform. If the Army needs me I'll be there, and so will every other player. In fact I may enlist after this season is over."

The evening was commemorated by gifts from his friends. The officers of the Braves gave him a desk set, while his teammates gave him a traveling bag. The Boston Chapter of the Baseball Writers Association of America presented him a wrist watch, and the radio commentators of Boston gave him a pen and pencil set. The head table included Eddie Collins of the Red Sox, himself a member of the 3,000-hit society. Telegrams were received from Ford Frick, President of the National League, who said an official souvenir was being made up for Paul by the league, and from Joe Cronin of the Red Sox.

Eleanor Dudley Shoots 76 For Western Medal

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP) — Eleanor Dudley of Chicago pounded the golf ball yesterday like Babe Ruth used to hammer a baseball and recorded the day's only par over the Elmhurst Country Club.

Consequently, she took medalist honors in the women's Western open tournament and led the 32 entrants who were due to begin five days of match play today.

Known as the hardest hitter in women's golfing circles, the University of Alabama graduate compiled a 37-39—76 and no one in the field of 120 came nearer than two strokes to catching her.

Just behind Miss Dudley, 1941 women's intercollegiate champion, Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., shot a 41-37—78 and Phyllis Otto of Omaha, Neb., turned in a 39-39—78 to tie for the runner-up position.

Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, semifinalist in 1941, was next with 41-38—79, three over par.

Other low scores were: 81s by Virginia Ingram, Winnetka, Ill., and Jeanne Cline, Bloomington, Ill.; 82 by Eileen Stulb, Augusta, Ga.; and 84s by Mrs. Russell Mann, Omaha, Neb., Georgia Tainter, Fargo, N. D., Mary Agnes Wall, Menominee, Mich., Jane Crum, Orangeburg, S. C., Mary Jayne Garman, Hammond, Ind., and Dorothy Foster, Springfield, Ill.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 22

International League

Montreal 3, Toronto 2.
Buffalo at Rochester, postponed.
Newark at Jersey City, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Columbus 1, Kansas City 0.
Louisville 2, St. Paul 0.
Indianapolis 4, Minneapolis 3 (10 ins.).
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Albany 4-9, Hartford 2-4.
Binghamton 7-5, Springfield 3-0.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

San Antonio 2, Dallas 1.
Shreveport 4, Oklahoma City 0.
Fort Worth 4, Houston 3.
Beaumont 5, Tulsa 2.

Southern Association

New Orleans 5-1, Little Rock 0-2.
Nashville 9, Chattanooga 4.
Atlanta at Knoxville, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	43	17	.717	
St. Louis	35	24	.593	7½
Cincinnati	35	28	.556	9½
New York	33	32	.508	12½
Pittsburgh	30	32	.484	14
Chicago	31	35	.470	15
Boston	28	40	.412	19
Philadelphia	18	45	.286	26½

Results June 22

No games scheduled.

Cardinals At Braves Field

BULLETIN

The game between the Boston Braves and the St. Louis Cardinals was postponed today. There will be a double-header tomorrow with the first game starting at 1:30.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the lone exception of the Dodgers, the Cardinals, who are at Braves Field through Thursday, own the stoutest offense in the National League, and batting in the No. 4 spark position is Stan Musial, that much-sought-after outfielder from the soft coal region of Pennsylvania. The boy who hit .426 in 12 late-season games a year ago has filled the gap in the batting order left by the sale of Johnny Mize to the Giants.

* * *

Good enough as a pitcher to win 18 games and lose only five for Daytona Beach in the Florida State League, Musial switched to the outfield at Springfield (Mo.) in 1941 where his speed and power could be utilized daily. When promoted to Rochester in July of last year he was leading the Western League in hits, runs, homers, total bases, runs batted in, and fielding.

* * *

The Cardinals had won seven straight as they moved into Ebbets Field last week. Having dropped three out of four to the Dodgers, the Redbirds were rather "down" as they came here. Billy Southworth expects to bounce back in this series with the Braves and the approaching one with the Phils.

* * *

Said Manager Casey Stengel before last night's Paul Waner dinner: "We've lost at least half a dozen games during the past two weeks because we couldn't get a ball out of the infield at the right time. Early in the season we could do it. Now we can't."

* * *

Several of the Braves took advantage of the perfect weather yesterday to work out. Johnny Sain, Dick Errickson, Bill Donovan, Manny Salvo, Buddy Gremp, Johnny Hutchings and Al Roberge were in uniform . . . The Braves have won three out of seven from the St. Louis club this spring—all three by single runs . . . Whitey Kurowski, new Cardinals third baseman, comes from Charley Wagner's home town of Reading, Pa.

* * *

Kurowski once spoiled a no-hit game for Hank Borowy by singling as lead-off man in the first inning . . . That was all the hitting for the day . . . This is Whitey's sixth year in pro ball . . . He is the Cardinal type—a running, fearless hustler with speed . . . The Cardinal mound ace is Mort Cooper, who has won nine games, five by the shutout route.

* * *

The Red Sox today are at Detroit, facing a three-game series with the red-hot Tigers . . . The pressure is on Joe Cronin and his mates, as the Tigers this morning were in fourth place, just 2½ games to the rear . . . The third-place Indians were the same number of contests away . . . The Red Sox still lead the A. L. in batting, with Cleveland second and the Yankees third.

No 200-Pound Regular

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Based on spring training indications, Ohio State's football team next fall for the first time in more than 10 years will not list a 200-pound regular.

Army-Navy Relief Fund Game Promises Big Military Show

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Support On Merits Alone

From what started out to be a civic gesture in behalf of a worthy cause for the rest of the nation to admire and follow, the Army-Navy Relief Fund baseball game at Braves Field, Thursday, has turned into a highly entertaining program worthy of support on merits alone. The regularly scheduled game between the Cardinals and Braves has been augmented by a schedule of military color that has never been attempted in these parts before.

Giving Tickets to Others

Already the afternoon has a seat sale of 17,500 and that total has been generously surpassed since this very noon, when later returns started to roll from the reports of Eddie Marcus, in charge of the tickets. People are responding to the Relief Fund program whether they intend to visit the park or not. Thousands of buyers are turning their tickets over to service men, disabled veterans, mothers, wives, and children, and know that they are contributing to the entertainment of their guests and the cause of service men who are to bear the brunt of war risks.

Stengel Comes to Bat

Casey Stengel, manager of the Braves, attended the relief fund luncheon yesterday and was so impressed by the fervor of the committee promoting the sale of tickets that he personally subscribed to the purchase of 200 tickets for disposal by the committee. He informed the gathering that in no one of the other games held for the funds has such support come from individuals, communities, businesses, and fraternal orders, as has this one. And, in light of the many recent defeats of the Braves, he is even more amazed. He voluntarily promised to start his ace pitcher, Al Javery, and hoped he could convince Manager Billy Southworth of the Cards to use his star, Mort Cooper.

Clearer Insight to War

Military authorities have promised to go all out to give the patrons a show they will longer remember. The display of materiel, the infantry drills, the Coast Guard breeches bouy stunt, the plane maneuvers and the public induction of some 200 men into all branches of service assures those attending of a much clearer insight to the rudiments of warfare and the huge movement in behalf of these United States.

Uncovered Seats for Show

The gates will be opened at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and a lengthy schedule is being worked out right up to game time, shortly after three o'clock. The bleachers, and box and grandstand seats are rapidly being sold out and few have thought of the advtnages of the third and first-base stands. These sections are the 85 cent seats and uncovered, and offer the best opportunity for viewing the air maneuvers as described over amplifiers by Maj. Harold W. Nestor.

Everyone to Be Paid For

The returns from every ticket sold will go to the Navy Relief Society and the Army Emergency Relief Fund to help needy widows, orphans, and families of service men. Every person who enters the park that day will pay or be paid for, including service men, baseball officials, players, umpires, radio men, and newspapermen. The 45th Division from Fort Devens, 75 per cent full-blooded Oklahoma Indians, some 250 men, will be at the field at 10:30 in the morning and will be fed by the Red Cross before and after the festivities. Tickets will be on sale at the park right through game time and it appears that New England is to support a worthy cause worthily.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Pre-Game Conversation

What do the boys sometimes talk about in the early afternoon, before the pressure of the game is on? The Pirates are visiting the Braves.

Casey Stengel: "How's Frisch feeling today, Lopez?"

Al Lopez: "All right, Casey. We beat the Phils the other day."

George Kelly: "I saw Frank this morning and he looked thin. What's he done, stopped eating?"

Stengel: "He just lost 10 in a row didn't he? You can't get that weight back over night." Then Lopez: "Say, Al, how about buying my oil stock for $40,000?"

Frisch Arrives

Lopez: "Sure. But you don't want cash, do you? The government will take most of it away from you."

Stengel: "That's all right. But at least I'll have it in my hands for a few minutes."

Frankie Frisch: "Hello Casey. How're you feeling?

Stengel: "Not so good. I've been watching four of the men you offered me."

Frisch: "Have they been hitting them against the fences?"

Stengel: "Not the four you mentioned."

A heavy Army bomber flew over Braves Field. Max West: "Those motors don't sound good to me. I think one of them is missing. They don't sound smooth."

Stengel: "That other one over there is smooth. You can't even hear the motors." It was a seagull.

Bob Elliott was at the batting cage. Stengel: "Look at Elliott, boys. Wants me to recommend him to the All-Star team. Sparkplug of the Pirates. Watch him hit that ball."

Cut Schedule

Kelly: "I wonder if they've opened the gates yet? Do you suppose that guy sitting over there is a cash customer?"

Paul Waner: "He probably got in on a pass."

Stengel: "If they play big league ball next year, I'm going to suggest that they do it Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. We aren't drawing enough during the week to pay the ground keepers. And it's the same all over. When the boys aren't playing ball they can work in defense plants."

Kelly: "And they should pay the players according to the attendance. Split up the cash every day. Maybe after they had done that for a while, they'd stay in the defense plants."

Waner: "They could let the boys who weren't playing, sell tickets and turn stiles."

Kelly: "That's the job the boys would like—turning stiles."

Very Profitable

Stengel: "When I was playing ball, the best job was working at the parking lot. The extra pitchers would stand out there and pick up the money from the autos and buggies as they came into the park. It was very profitable. After a fellow had been with the club a while, he wanted to be a pitcher."

Kelly: "Do you know what I wish we could do in baseball? Call signals like they do in football. You just say 62, 81, 14, 42, and it's around the end for a touchdown. You rattle off a few other numbers and it's a field goal. Casey would just sit here and shout: 'Eighty-one, 47, 22, 16!' and Lombardi would hit one over the fence. Nothing to it."

Waner: "And suppose Lombardi got the signals mixed?"

Kelly: "Well, if he thought Casey said 15, instead of 16, he'd probably hit to right field, not left. What difference does it make? It would still be a home run."

Stengel: "A home run? A home run? Who hit a home run? It couldn't have been one of my boys."

Clay Court Net Stars Rush To College Tennis

NEW ORLEANS, June 23 (AP)—Finalists in the National Clay Courts tennis championship at St. Louis rushed here today to get into the National Intercollegiate tournament a day late.

Seymour Greenburg of Northwestern, the clay singles champ, and Harris Everett of North Carolina, the runner-up, served notice in their battle yesterday, 5—7, 7—5, 7—9, 7—5, 8—6, that they would be hard to take care of in the meet at Tulane University.

Greenberg is seeded No. 3 and Everett No. 5, here, while Billy Reedy of Southern California, who won the clay doubles along with William Talbert of Cincinnati, is seeded No. 4.

These boys make it tough for the pre-tourney favorites, Ted Schroeder of Stanford, seeded first, and Ted Olewine of Southern Cal., seeded second. Olewine and Reedy hold the highest ranking spot in doubles here.

Olewine didn't get here yesterday for his preliminiary match, but was given until today to take on Walter Driver of Texas.

Other seeded stars, such as Schroeder, Larry Dee of Stanford, No. 6, and Earl Bartlett of Tulane, No. 7, had no trouble coming through in fine style in yesterday's first-round matches.

Schroeder ousted David Bryant, Jr., of Boston College, 6—1, 6—1; Dee beat William Culver, Kalamazoo, 6—4, 6—2, and Bartlett downed Cal Friedman, N. Y. U., 6—1, 6—1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	43	19	.694	
Boston	35	25	.583	7
Cleveland	35	30	.538	9¼
Detroit	37	32	.536	9½
St. Louis	31	35	.470	14
Chicago	25	36	.410	17¼
Philadelphia	28	41	.406	18½
Washington	24	40	.375	20

Results June 22

No games scheduled.

Records Tumble at Passaic

PASSAIC, N. J., June 23 (AP)—Some of the nation's top-notch track and field athletes went out last night to break some little sought after world records and wiped three of them off the books and tied another.

In a twilight meet at Passaic School Stadium that ended in almost complete darkness, 5,000 rather dampened spectators saw record-shattering performances by Greg Rice of the New York A. C., Gil Dodds of the Boston A. A., and Les MacMitchell, competing for the Ohrbach A. A. of New York.

Three national A. A. U. relay championships were decided but none produced new marks. The 1,600 meter relay national championship went to the Wayne University quartet of Detroit in the average time of 3:18.7. Second was the New York A. C., and third, Northeastern University.

Dodds, national indoor mile and outdoor 1,500 meter champion, covered the mile and three-quarters distance in 8 minutes flat to wipe out the old mark of 8:18.2 set by W. D. Day on May 17, 1890.

Rice erased the record of the famous Finnish runner, Hannes Kolehmainen, in the odd distance of two and one fourth miles by winning in 10:38.6 minutes, more than seven seconds better than the Finn's 10:45 flat, set in August, 1913.

The late Melvin Sheppard's 800-yard mark toppled before the swinging strides of Les MacMitchell, who chopped the old time of 1:43.6 down to 1:42.8 minutes.

Herb Thompson, Jersey City Board of Education entry, flashed through the 80-yard sprint in eight seconds to tie the world mark set July 1, 1886, by Wendell Baker.

Al Blozis, former Georgetown University weightman now competing for the New York A. C., bettered the 12-pound shotput distance of 62 feet, ¼ inch set seven years ago by Jack Torrance of Louisiana State, but the record was not allowed by the officials because the circle used by Blozis was three inches larger than legal. Blozis' toss measured 62ft. 10in.

BRAVES FIELD
DOUBLE HEADER TOMORROW AT 1:30
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . HUB. 2195
and at Braves Field . . . . . STA. 9600

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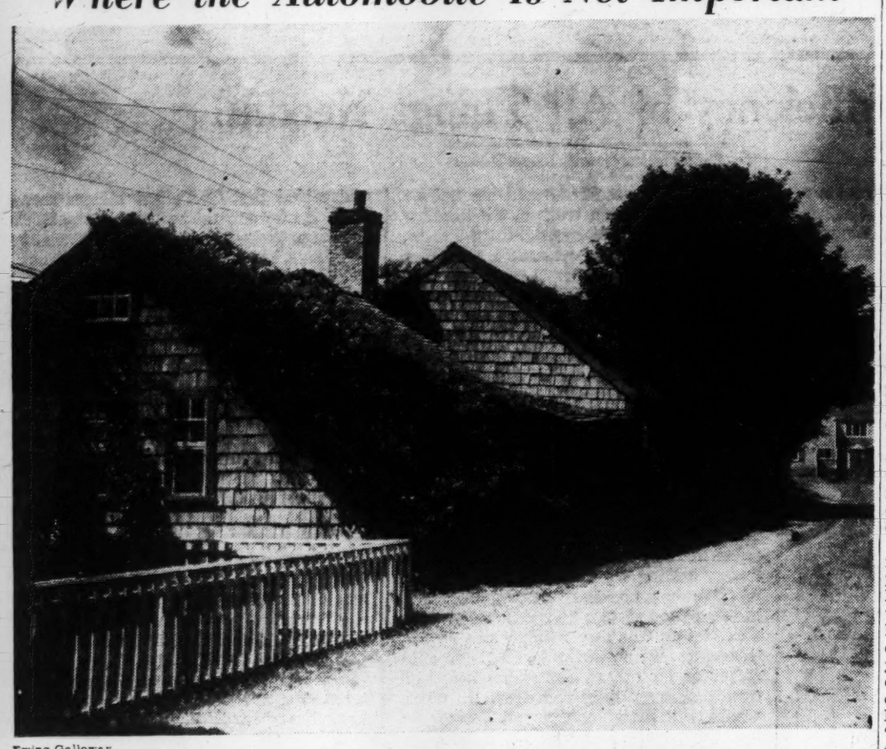

Ewing Galloway

Typical Vine-Covered Cottage at Siasconset, Nantucket Island

This Massachusetts island is 30 miles out in the sea, with a mild temperature modified by the nearness of the Gulf Stream. Siasconset is popularly called 'Sconset.

Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Popular

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Inasmuch as the automobile never played an important part in one's vacation at Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket, these Massachusetts Islands bid fair to become exceedingly popular with vacationists this summer. Besides the "regulars" who return year after year, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard are preparing to entertain hundreds of new visitors.

Transportation facilities to the Islands are excellent, with regular train service to Woods Hole and New Bedford, points from which a three-times-daily steamship sailing to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard will be available throughout the summer.

Oak Bluffs on Martha's Vineyard is the first stop on the steamer's schedule after leaving Woods Hole. Upon arrival vacationists are promised convenient bus service to other island towns. Swimming and boating, of course, lead the Island's parade of sports. In addition, there are excellent facilities provided on the Island for golf and tennis.

This year Martha's Vineyard will quietly observe its 300th anniversary with major celebrations taking place at Edgartown, where the first permanent white colony settled on the Island.

In Nantucket it will be horses and bicycles as usual. For vacationists visiting Nantucket always have gotten about the Island by using these old-fashioned methods of transportation.

Nantucket plans to offer plenty of entertainment to its visitors this summer. Besides the popular daytime sports of swimming, boating, golf, and tennis there will be numerous evening attractions including the Fawcett Players at the Old Wharf Theater.

In the Ozarks

Southwest Missouri, northwest Arkansas, and northeast Oklahoma —playgrounds of the Ozarks—tell their numerous recreational and scenic advantages in an attractive new Official Ozark Guide Book, now being distributed by the Ozark Playgrounds Association. This year, more than ever before, the Ozarks offer an easily accessible vacation spot. A special feature of the 1942 booklet is an eight-page fold-over cover enclosing the 28-page book itself. When the cover is opened a large map of the Ozark Playgrounds area appears for the convenience of the traveler. The booklet also serves as a complete guide to the Ozark tourist with detailed information about accommodations, hotels, resorts, and camps, and how to travel by highway and railroad. The book is distributed free upon request by the tourist bureau of the Ozark Playgrounds Association in Joplin, Mo.

North Carolina's Parks

While operating on a war-curtailed basis this summer North Carolina's State Parks will remain open to the public with the exception of Fort Macon, which has been turned over to the Army. Mount Mitchell State Park, on the tallest peak east of the Rockies, is offering all its facilities to visitors, as are Cape Hatteras State Park on the Outer Banks of Coastal Carolina, Pittigrew Memorial State Park, and Singletary Lake group camp. The swimming pool and bathhouse at Morrow Mountain and the lake at Hanging Rock will not be open for bathing this summer, but hiking and picnicking will be featured.

Tourabouts

'Cave of Jewels'

Most every State has a cave of some kind to offer its visitors. One which is beginning to attract nationwide interest is Eagle Cave located in Richdale County near Muscoda, Wis. Geologists estimate that Eagle Cave was 150,000,000 years in the making. It was discovered in 1849 by Peter Kinder, one of Wisconsin's earliest pioneers, who chased a bear up the side of a hill, only to see it disappear in a yawning hole which now is known as Eagle Cave. Considered the largest cave in the North Central States' Eagle Cave has acres of gleaming onyx formed by action of water through the ages. Among some of the outstanding formations are Hornest's Nest, Indian Wigwam, Fairy Spring, Mount Vesuvius, and the Boston Tea Pot. Eagle Cave is near Devil's Lake State Park and Baraboo, one of Wisconsin's most visited State Park and summer playground.

Mid-Season Garden Pointers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The two months of July and August in most parts of the United States are a critical period in the garden. This year more than ever we want to give both vegetables and flowers the best possible care. We do not need to feel that flowers are superfluous. We always need the beauty of their blossoms, but especially so now. We want, therefore, to give all phases of our gardening as efficient care as we can.

An important point is frequent and careful stirring of the soil. It makes little difference whether one uses a rake, hoe, or hand cultivator. The goal is to keep the top inch or two of soil always soft and friable. Sometimes in the hot weather when the weeds are under control one is tempted to decrease the cultivator. This is poor husbandry. Farmers call this soft top layer of cultivated soil a "dust mulch." It is truly a mulch for the stirred soil prevents rapid evaporation of the moisture in the ground.

All gardeners know that after a rain, or after one has used the sprinkler in the garden, the top soil becomes a "crust." It is this crust which needs to be broken up and cultivated so that the surface is soft. The particles of soil then fit more closely to each other and this prevent evaporation of moisture below.

July and August Lettuce

Second, a practical point that bothers many home gardeners is how to raise tender, succulent lettuce in July and August. Too often the leaves become bitter and dry. There is one easy way to have good lettuce all season. Raise it in the shade. The writer raises his on the north side of a raspberry hedge, but any protection from the sun will serve the purpose. Some gardeners build a frame covered with burlap. The point is: one can raise good lettuce for the summer season salads if the amount of sunshine is limited.

Third, to help insure vigorous perennial flowers next year, spread a half cupful of 5-8-7, or 6-8-8 fertilizer around the plants in the perennial border. They are storing up the food this season for next season's blooms. This is true even while the phlox, spirea, astilbe, and veronica deserve more general recognition than they have. The newer varieties of perennial phlox are very lovely and bloom over a long period. If they are fertilized early in July and again August first, they are helped produce tall, beautiful blossoms.

Another point has to do with the annual flowers. Many of these are old-fashioned favorites that continue to be enjoyed year after year for their generous beauty. Zinnias, calendulas, cosmos, asters and the others will respond to a midsummer meal. A quarter cupful of the 5-8-7 per plant used in July means bigger blooms. One essential point should be mentioned. A major secret in growing the most beautiful blooms is to allow space enough around each individual plant. Many home gardeners are disappointed regarding the size of their annual blossoms. Too frequently the cause is too-close crowding of the plants. It is hard to remove the zinnias and other annuals; nevertheless, to receive the maximum results, the giant-type zinnias should be at least a foot apart, and the dwarf varieties at least six inches.

Dig in Soil After Watering

Watering the lawn, vegetables, and flowers is a constant midsummer task in most parts of the country. There is really only one fact to state regarding this. Water thoroughly. Most of us do not soak the ground deeply enough. There's one certain way to judge the result. Dig in the soil after you have watered. Unless the ground is moist to a depth of four or five inches, the watering is not sufficient. Many plants are harmed, instead of helped, by casual use of the sprinkler.

The last point to consider is in regard to mulching. We are just learning how to use mulch in American gardens. Many gardeners and experiment stations are conducting experiments and each year we are learning more about this valuable aid to hot-weather gardening. There are two points in favor of mulching; first, a compact mulch kills the weeds that seem to start all through the hot weather. These are the annual weeds and they seem to sprout at all times. Second, a mulch does keep the soil moist, and this furthers the growth of both stalks and blossoms. American peat moss is coming on the market and most of us will be using the product as commercial production lowers the price. Most home gardeners have some lawn clippings and these make a satisfactory mulch. Mulching is a technique that all of us can experiment with and as we learn to use it, we shall have a method of culture to help us through the two warm months.

H. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

Tuna Sets 3-Year Record With 649-Lb. Weight

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—An 11-foot, 649-pound tuna, caught in a commercial trap off Montauk Point Sunday, set a three-year record at the Fulton Market where it was delivered yesterday.

The Fishery Council said tunas caught at this time of the year averaged 150 pounds. The largest tuna of record was caught some years ago off New Jersey, weighing 1,600 pounds, with a length of 14 feet.

States Must Guard Rights, Governors Warn at Parley

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 23—Governors of the 48 states are deeply concerned, for the most part, with the place and responsibilities of the nation in the post-war world scheme. But they are especially concerned at the moment, it is apparent from the session of the annual Governor's Conference here, with the destiny of the state itself as a political entity and institution.

This inevitable states' rights issue, though sharing the scene with the larger global matters, has begun to pop up significantly. If it were not for the obvious universal desire of the 40 some state executives present to avoid, in this war crisis, the appearance of being unpatriotic or non-co-operative, it is certain that this would be an occasion for a free-for-all showdown on the question.

The issue has come up not only in lobby discussions, but also in practically every main address. None so far has devoted himself wholly or frankly to the topic, but has brought it in rather in the course of comment on other subjects. Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan talked on "operating the tool shop of America." But he took occasion to remark "that the next few years will be fast-moving years. Unless we are alert, and willing to fit ourselves to new developments, I very much fear for the future of local units of government."

Green Gives Warning

Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois talked on budget matters, but pointedly noted that: "Just as state integrity would be threatened by a drastic inflation, so would it be undermined by such ineffective state administration as to cause the public to welcome transfer of important powers now exercised by state and local governments to the National Government. If the states are to justify their future importance in the federal system, they must not, by either economic or administrative weakness, abdicate their rightful responsibilities."

Discussing more specifically the question of suspension of state powers, Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland insisted that it is "only for the emergency."

"While it is necessary that we do everything to win the war," he said, "is equally important that we do not scrap our dual system of government under which the sovereignty of the respective states must be maintained."

A preview of talks to be given tonight by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama reveals them both edging definitely over into this field of federal-state relations.

The issue crosses and recrosses party lines. There is no geographical or sectional classification. Northern Republicans are as critical and as firm in their position as traditional states's-rights southern Democrats.

That more will be heard on the subject does not mean, though, that these 40 governors are at all unconscious of the war, and of individual and collective state contributions to its successful prosecution, as the most important thing before them. As a matter of fact the war, the position and responsibilities of the nation in the post-war world scheme, and the position of the individual states in the nation itself, are directly related.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, in his much-discussed proposal Monday for a world association based on the experiences of the states within our federal union system, underlined the essential parallel between these relationships, national and global.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, in a press interview before his off-the-record talk at luncheon Monday, spoke appreciatively of Governor Stassen's plan, pointing out that some sort of closer world union offers the one hope of future peace.

Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador, made an eloquent plea for a "united moral front." He warned that even in a United Nations victory enemies of freedom will attempt to continue their destruction through moral influences.

Reorganization Ahead

"The family of nations will have to be organized anew," he declared.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador, in a scholarly outline of the historic backgrounds responsible for the contrasts today between totalitarian Japan and freedom-loving China, concluded that only through wider integration of democratic forces will such totalitarianism be crushed permanently.

To go back to the states rights matter, it is well to note the realistic but positive and constructive note in Governor Green's warning that to avoid further centralization of government in Washington the states must see to it that they provide effective administration. The burden of reversing what many in the conference criticize as a trend under the New Deal, is thus thrown back onto the states themselves.

Governor Van Wagoner approaches the question in precisely the same way. "If local government continues its decay," he said, "the fault will not lie with Washington. Washington steps in only when we fail locally to meet a problem that must be met.

Hopkins Tells War Relief Rally U. S. Will Attack to Aid Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—President Roosevelt sent definite word to cheering, packed Russian war relief rally in Madison Square Garden here last night that the United States would launch an attack in aid of Russia "at the right time and the right place," and pledged America's determination that the Russian Front "will not fail."

Harry L. Hopkins, the President's special adviser who, with Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, and others spoke at the outpouring in aid of the Russian War Relief Society's 1942 drive for $6,000,000, brought the Chief Executive's message.

"A few hours ago I left the President and Prime Minister Winston Churchill as they were talking," Mr. Hopkins said. "The loss of Tobruk is a bitter disappointment. They were discussing the stern, strategic steps to be taken; where to hit Germany and the Japanese the hardest. Both men are fighters. Both are unafraid, both determined.

"I asked the President if he had any message for the people here tonight. He said, 'yes, tell them that we mean to give Russia aid on the field of battle and that our armed forces will attack at the right time and place, and that the Russian Front will not fail.'"

Plea by Litvinoff

The Soviet Ambassador, speaking at an anxious moment—the anniversary of the Nazi attack, with German forces driving into Sevastopol—had stressed that Hitler was throwing all his forces against the Eastern Front in a desperate gamble, had pleaded again that a second front be opened, and had warned that the enemy would not be beaten if his mobilized "forces of today" were to be opposed only by the "forces of tomorrow."

He heard Mr. Hopkins, supervisor of lend-lease, in a fighting speech, make ready reply, saying:

"A second front? Yes, and if necessary a third and a fourth front, to pen the German Army in a ring of our offensive steel. Hitler's boastings are getting tamer and tamer, for he knows that the Russian Army on his Eastern Front and a British-American Army on other fronts—when and where he does not know—will bring his vaunted visions to heel. And his cities, one by one, will be destroyed by the Alllied air forces."

Each ringing statement was cheered to the echo by an audience of 22,000 which paid from 55 cents to $2.20 for seats sold out in advance, boosting by $500,000 the total of $2,000,000 collected by Russian War Relief, Inc., since September.

Large Contributions

American corporations, labor unions, church groups, and philanthropists joined in advancing the fund toward its goal. The United States Steel Corporation contributed $75,000, the Republic Steel Corporation, $25,000. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., sent $50,000 with a letter declaring it was "an expression of my admiration of what the Russian Army is doing—their heroism, their courage and their sacrificial devotion to their homeland."

The Christian Science Board of Directors contributed $250, extending "all good wishes for the success of the humanitarian work in which you are engaged." The National Maritime Union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the General Electric Company, International Business Machines Company, and other groups sent contributions.

It was an evening of immense enthusiasm, which had been opened in prayer by the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, who asked "that this great struggle of the United Nations, and our common sacrifice and suffering in this world conflict, may open the way for such understanding and fellowship among all races that this may be a more Christian world, a world of justice and liberty and brotherhood, for both victors and the vanquished and for all men everywhere."

Hopkins Forecasts Victory

Mr. Hopkins, his words breathing confidence, forecast victories for American forces on both sides of the world, declaring:

"And what of our three million trained ground troops with their modern, mechanized equipment? I want to assure this audience tonight that General Marshall, the great leader of our Army, is not training these men to play tiddlywinks."

Declaring that Prime Minister Churchill came to the United States solely to plan " the offensive strategy of the war," the President's adviser added "I can assure you that that business is being accomplished."

Mr. Hopkins warned of dark days and serious sacrifices ahead for the American people, but remarked that nothing would stop them in their march to defeat Hitler, save their homes, and set up world freedoms. Delving briefly into postwar objectives, he said:

"The world can be freed from the economic oppressions that have nourished misery among hundreds of millions of people. There is enough wheat to feed the world; there is enough stone and brick and lumber to house the world; there is enough cotton and wool to clothe the whole human family.

'An Abiding Peace'

"I believe just as we can have a total victory in war, so we can win an abiding and just peace. Just as we can fight with Russia, England and China as military allies, so we can win the peace with their co-operation and lasting friendship . . . I don't want to defeat Hitler on the field of battle and have a handful of Nazi-minded Fascists throughout the world still try to manage our affairs."

Ambassador Litvinoff spoke with equal assurance, but he did not gloss over the Russian disappointment that a second front in the west had not been opened while the Russian armies were on the offensive.

"This moment was allowed to slip," he said. "Let us hope the lesson has not been in vain. . . .

"Much depends on the rational and timely use of resources. Their dispersal in space and time might neutralize their superiority, and lead to disastrous consequences. The foe cannot be beaten if his forces of today, mobilized and developed as they are to the utmost, are opposed by forces of tomorrow. But we may be sure that the agreements come to in London and Washington will prevent any such unfortunate consequence and insure the utmost and swiftest effectiveness to our joint resources."

Lost Ships' Names Given To New Convoy Escorts

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Ten new convoy escort vessels of the United States Navy will bear the names of ships lost since the outbreak of the war Dec. 7.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox selected the names today. They are the Edsall, Jacob Jones, Robert E. Peary, Pillsbury, Pope, Reuben James, Sims, Stewart, and Sturtevant, all destroyers, and the Langley, a seaplane tender.

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Necklace of Memories

As CHILDREN THREAD colored beads together, I select treasured memories for my necklace.

Black Opal: Myriads of glow-worms amongst the spiky rice grass: the fireflies, specks of light in the misty bamboo groves. Coolies gathering these insects into paper bags, to provide lanterns to light our winding pathway upward to the thatched cottage on the pine-crested hill.

Turquoise: Violets deep amongst their glossy leaves, looking so beautifully English, but growing at the roots of towering trees, in the park surrounding the Temple of Heaven, Peking. A cloudless sky like a burnished shield: sunlight on the faded blues and greens of temple carvings: gleaming white of the marble sacrificial altar.

Jade: Walking along a pergola under a carved and colored roof: to the left, blue waters of a lake: many islands with white marble bridges. To the right, white marble courtyards with a bright pink almond tree in bloom in the center of each: beyond, piled up the hillside, pavilions with tiled roofs glistening in the sunshine—some of daffodil yellow, some of turquoise, and some of jade. The Summer Palace, Peking.

Topaz: Dinner on the deck of the aircraft carrier, "H. M. S. Hermes," Hong Kong. Light from a red lantern shining on flowers, gleaming napery, and silver trophies: bright colors of bunting, and women's chiffons against the frowning gray of gun parapets. Masses of yellow lights on the mainland: lights again, crowning little Stonecutters' Island ahead of us: the dark shadow of the Peak, wreathed with garlands of golden light towering up into the starry sky and, at her feet, the massed lights of the wharves. Music from a distant orchestra: clip-clop of a passing sampan: sudden silencing of chatter: scraping of chairs, chink of medals, glasses upraised, "Ladies and gentlemen—the King."

Emerald: White ripples where the black prow cuts the green waters: a red light gleaming at the dark mast-head: pale lilac pathway on the sea heralding the coming dawn. A moment's hushed waiting; then, with startling suddenness, the whole heavens aflame: the purple clouds have fiery fringes.

Coral: Vast expanses of dun-colored sand, here, there, everywhere as far as eye can see, seeming to symbolize infinity. Pink glow on a tranquil sky: sharply penciled in black against the horizon, one, two, three—yes, seven pyramids! Rapidly an incredibly large and silvery moon takes possession of the intense silence, throwing dense black shadows from the Pyramids and Sphinx onto the silvered sand.

Aquamarine: Young spring grass: fruit trees in bloom: brilliant green leafage against a background of snowy mountains: in the foreground, the pale blue-green waters of Lake Lucerne. Presently, in the growing darkness, little boats light up the swinging lanterns in their prows and the huge light on the summit of Mount Rigi suffuses its beneficent glow onto the snow-caps of her smaller neighbors.

Sapphire: Vivid blue sky, cobalt-blue waters, red cliffs, green trees, white villas. Can you be real, you picture postcard road winding along the coast of the Mediterranean with your musical name—Esterel? You chic young things, who used to rush along the curves in cars with screeching brakes, were you not merely figures in a cabaret show? When the trumpets of war sounded, you evaporated overnight, like a dream. And the little sandy *plage* in the *croisette*, where you used to pat balls at one another, seemed purified next evening when they formed merely trysting-places for the recently recruited *poilu* joining his family after his day in barracks. See them meeting, Monsieur with his béret jauntily on one side, Madame in her respectable black, Grand-père, Grandmère et les Petits. He pirouettes slowly while they exclaim with admiration at his appearance in his ill-fitting khaki, and he beams with gratification. One wondered, even then, how these kindly patresfamilias would stand up against the steely youth of Hitler.

Pearl: That pre-war memory of an evening spent at the Summer Casino, Palm Beach, Cannes, also seemed like an unreal fantasy. The figures of the dancers on the stage, whose only background was the great dark-blue velvet starlit sky. The Filipino Orchestra in their cream satin suits and crimson sashes and, standing out from the medley of exquisitely chic dancers is one couple, a young man in cream flannels partnered by an exquisite brunette, dressed in immaculately tailored cream trousers and shirt, a white camellia in her dark hair.

Mother-o'-Pearl and Moonstone: The memories of two big cities form the clasp which holds strongly together my chain:

New York: The dark façades of the skyscrapers with their innumerable unshaded lights remind me, for all the world, of my mother's old ebony cabinet with its inset design of mother-o'-pearl. As with the man-made beauty of Peking, so the daring architectural concepts of this city indicate that love of beauty in the human mentality: the spaciousness of its avenues so well balanced, its towering forms with which one is awed, but not oppressed.

London: The other half of the clasp is a picture of London at war. Red taxi lights on glistening surfaces of wet streets. Crowning an archway, bronze chariot horses silhouetted against the soft purple haze of the dim recesses of Hyde Park. Criss-cross fingers of light suspiciously probe gray clouds: thunder of guns: the whine of a bomb: the City shudders: the menacing glare of a fire. Down Piccadilly trundle the ugly old buses, their dimly lit interiors, so everyday and matter-of-fact, seeming to symbolize the strong spirit of England.

K. W.

A Few Stars Only

A few stars only, I know of all the millions,
And a few score birds, of the hundreds that fly,
A few leaves and flowers; but these are my anchors
And signs for reassurance and traveling by.

A few truths only, and yours may serve you better—
How can I say, I who have not read
All the book of life? But a golden letter
Blazes like Orion on the script overhead.

MARGERY MANSFIELD

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERSIAN PAINTING OF A PAIR OF DUCKS: *From the Timurid Dynasty, Fifteenth Century*

The Persians have always been exceedingly fond of color. Their paintings and manuscripts sparkle with exquisite hues. Their buildings gleam with glazed and lustred tiles. Their pottery, their rugs, and their costumes—everything they make and use reflect their delight in harmonious colors. In the face of such an inborn attachment, this brush-drawing in black ink is un-Persian. It is a style of painting that did not spring from the soil of Persia and only briefly flourished there during the fifteenth century.

Yet the ducks swimming among the water-grasses and marsh-flowers have been rendered with much charm. The bold strokes of the wing set off the downy softness of the neck and breast. The patterned eddies of water are details especially appealing to the Persian artist and often repeated. The attending alertness of the birds and the incurved reeds, in a subtly balanced composition, suggest the natural devotion of a mated pair of ducks. Reproduced almost in actual size, this little drawing has the realism and linear beauty found in Timurid drawings of birds and animals.

During the era when Persia was a part of the Mongol Empire, which stretched across Asia from the Mediterranean to the China Sea, these monochrome paintings were produced. They follow not the taste of the Persians but that of their Mongol rulers: a taste for painting found in China. Brought to Persia, it was adapted by Persian artists and survived for a century along with other Timurid styles in full color.

Painting in washes of black and white is peculiarly Chinese. It came into its greatest popularity in the twelfth century, during the lean years when the Southern Sung dynasty struggled to survive in exile. Indeed, it became the medium for their supreme artistic achievement. Color was sacrificed by the Chinese in a sincere desire for simplicity. This ideal was not shared by the Persian. Line drawing remained a foreign style. With the departure of the alien rulers, it disappeared. The Persian artist again joined his native patron in a search for an ever more sumptuous and colorful art.

A. R. H.

A Sufficiency of All Things Needful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY, some of the sources of our customary supply are closed. Yet there is, and always will be, adequate provision for our needs in the infinitude of God's universe.

We may ask, How can this assumption be proved practical? Should we not be willing to utilize the truth of the familiar assurance from the twenty-third Psalm, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want"? Perhaps we have admitted that if we trust in God we shall not lack courage, strength, or a sustaining, protecting presence. But would God be Love if we could not further rely on His power to be made manifest in ways that meet all phases of human need? God, who created man, could not allow His own creation to be deprived of aught that is necessary to sustain life and harmony.

To the divine presence, warfare is unknown. It does not affect the sublimity of God. It does not enter God's kingdom. Through spiritual sense we may enter and abide in His kingdom. Through spiritual understanding we may realize that since warfare has no place in His kingdom, the so-called results of warfare can have no effect on God's ever efficacious power. Therefore, we should not accept for ourselves or for others limitations based on conditions resulting from war. To do so would be to limit God's power. This would be an absurdity, for God, Life, is the eternal source of life, and of all that sustains and protects infinite being, including individual man.

God's care of the children of Israel during their wanderings through the desert proved His goodness in a practical way. When the people complained of hunger, God declared (Exodus 16:4), "Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you." Moses, under divine direction, then said to the people (Exodus 16:16-18), "Gather of it every man according to his eating, . . . take ye every man for them which are in his tents." And we are told that "the children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some less. And when they did mete it with an omer, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack." Moses instructed them to leave none till the morning, knowing that the divine promise would not fail. But some, moved by greed or fear, disobeyed; and in the morning that which they had hoarded was unsuitable for use.

The lesson is a pointed one. The law of Love, God's law of supply, operates with justice towards all. Security and freedom from fear of lack may come to each one through consecrated daily prayer and obedience.

Christ Jesus utilized God's law of provision to meet human needs. His faithful follower, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, understood that God's law blesses mankind. As an earnest student of the Bible she came to understand God as unchanging Love. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) she gives this particularly helpful assurance: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have."

A student of Christian Science was not sufficiently alert to the need of letting daily supplies be made manifest after this manner. When, recently, there was a rumor of a shortage of a certain commodity she bought a year's supply at one time. Within less than three months the supply was useless, and she knew that she had allowed herself to be guided by false motives. She had failed to maintain her faith in divine power to provide for daily needs and had not acted in fairness towards others.

This same student went through another valuable experience during lean years when she prayed earnestly to be shown that divine Love would supply her every need. She then found, as had the children of Israel, that her "clothes waxed not old" (Nehemiah 9:21). They far outlasted their expected span of usefulness. Many are proving today, through Christian Science, that there is no profit in hoarding, and there need be no fear for the morrow. False rumors should not be allowed to influence one to become fearful. Governed by humility, faith, spiritual understanding, and obedience, each one will prove the ever-operative power of divine law to provide for individual needs, and for the larger needs of the nations.

Praying, with faith in God as the infinite source of supply, will help to break the mesmerism of fear and limitation for all mankind. Mrs. Eddy writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'" As more and more individuals realize this spiritual fact, divine Love's omnipresence will be felt and proved. Nothing can limit the power of Love or shut out its continual manifestation. Magnifying in our own hearts the love of God will bring to light a better understanding of Him, and with it a sufficiency of all things needful at the right time, and in the right way.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Finnish]

KAIKEN TARPEELLISEN TAVARAN RIITTÄVÄISYYS

Tällä sivulla ilmestyvän Kristillistä Tiedettä käsittelevän artikkelin suomenkielinen käännös

NÄINÄ PÄIVINÄ ovat muutamat tavallisista tavaralähteistämme suljetut. Siitä huolimatta on, ja aina tulee olemaan, tarpeillemme riittävä huolto Jumalan maailmankaikkeuden avaruudessa.

Voitanee kysyä, Mitenkä voidaan todistaa tämä olettamus käytännölliseksi? Eikö meidän tulisi suostua käyttämään 23:nen psalmin tutun vakuutuksen totuutta: »Herra on minun paimeneni, ei minulta mitään puutu»? Ehkä olemme myöntäneet että jos luotamme Jumalaan ei meiltä tule puuttumaan rohkeutta, voimaa, eikä tukevan, suojelevan hengen läsnäoloa. Vaan olisiko Jumala Rakkaus ellemme voisi senlisäksi luottaa siihen, että Hänen voimansa tulee ilmeiseksi muodoissa, jotka vastaavat inhimillisen tarpeen kaikkia vaiheita? Jumala, joka loi ihmisen, ei voinut sallia, että Hänen omalta luodultaan puuttuisi mitään, jota tarvitaan elämän ja sopusoinnun ylläpitämiseksi.

Jumalalliselle olemukselle on sodankäynti tuntematonta. Se ei koske Jumalan vanhurskautta. Se ei tunkeudu Jumalan valtakuntaan. Hengellisen vaiston avulla voimme astua sisään ja asua Hänen valtakunnassansa. Hengellisen ymmärryksen välityksellä voimme tajuta, että koska sodankäynnillä ei ole mitään sijaa Hänen valtakunnassansa, sodankäynnin n.k. seurauksilla ei voi olla mitään vaikutusta Jumalan alati tehoavaan voimaan.

Senpätähden, meidän ei tulisi hyväksyä itsellemme eikä muille rajoituksia, jotka perustuvat sodasta johtuviin tilanteisiin. Näin tehdä olisi Jumalan voiman rajoittamista. Se olisi järjettömyyttä, sillä Jumala, Elämä, on elämän ikuinen lähde, ja myös kaiken sen, joka tukee ja suojelee rajatonta olemusta, johon sisältyy yksilöllinen ihminen.

Jumalan huolenpito Israelin lapsista heidän vaeltaessaan erämaassa todisti Hänen hyvyyttään käytännöllisellä tavalla. Kun kansa valitti nälkäänsä, Jumala sanoi (Toinen Mooseksen Kirja 16:4), »Katso, minä annan sataa teille leipää taivaasta.» Sitten Mooses, jumalallisen ohjauksen mukaan, sanoi kansalle (Toinen Mooseksen Kirja 16:16-18), »Kootkaa sitä, jokainen tarpeenne mukaan; ottakaa . . . kukin niin monelle kuin majassansa on.» Ja meille kerrotaan että, »israelilaiset tekivät niin, ja he kokosivat, yksi enemmän, toinen vähemmän. Mutta kun he mittasivat sen goomer-mitalla, niin ei sille jäänyt liikaa, joka oli koonnut enemmän, eikä siltä puuttunut, joka oli koonnut vähemmän.» Mooses neuvoi heitä ei jättämään mitään huomiseksi, tietäen ettei jumalallinen lupaus pettäisi. Muutamat, kumminkin, joko ahneuden tai pelvon vaikutuksen alaisina, eivät totelleet; ja aamulla se, minkä he olivat kahmineet, oli käyttökelvotonta.

Opetus on sattuva. Rakkauden laki, Jumalan tarpeiden täyttämisen laki, toimii oikeudenmukaisesti kaikkien suhteen. Turvallisuus ja vapautus puutteen pelosta voi tulla kullekin jokapäiväisen pyhitetyn rukouksen ja tottelevaisuuden avulla.

Kristus Jeesus käytti hyväkseen Jumalan huollon lakia täyttääkseen inhimillisiä tarpeita. Hänen uskollinen seuraajansa, Mary Baker Eddy, Kristillisen Tieteen Löytäjä ja Perustaja, ymmärsi että Jumalan laki siunaa ihmiskuntaa. Raamatun vakaana tutkijana hän tuli tajuamaan Jumalan muuttumattomana Rakkautena. *Miscellaneous Writings*-teoksessaan (s. 307) hän antaa tämän erittäin avuliaan vakuutuksen: »Jumala suo teille Hänen hengelliset ajatuksensa, ja nämät, vuorostaan, antavat teille jokapäiväiset tarpeenne. Älkää koskaan pyytäkö huomiseksi: riittää kun jumalallinen Rakkaus on aina läsnäolevana apuna; ja jos odotatte, ei koskaan epäillen, tulette saamaan joka hetki kaiken, mitä tarvitsette. Mikä ihana perintö on meille annettu kun ymmärrämme aina läsnäolevan Rakkauden! Enempää emme voi pyytää: enempää emme vaadi: enempää emme voi saada.»

Eräs Kristillisen Tieteen tutkija ei ollut kyllin valpas tarpeelle antaa jokapäiväisten puutteiden tulla täytetyksi tällä tavalla. Siispä, kun hiljattain kulki huhu etta tulisi puute jostakin tavarasta, osti hän vuoden kulutustarpeet yhdellä kertaa. Ennenkuin kolme kuukautta oli kulunut, oli tavara käyttökelvotonta, ja hän tiesi että hän oli sallinut väärien motiivien johtaa häntä. Hän ei ollut pitänyt kiinni luottamuksestaan jumalalliseen voimaan, täyttämään jokapäiväiset vaatimuksensa eikä ollut toiminut oikeudenmukaisesti kanssaihmisiään kohti.

Tämä sama tutkija kävi läpi toisen kalliin kokemuksen laihoina vuosina, jolloin hän rukoili hartaasti jotta hänelle osoitettaisiin että jumalallinen Rakkaus täyttäisi hänen joka tarpeensa. Silloin hän huomasi, kuten Israelin lapset, etteivät hänen »vaatteensa kuluneet» (Nehemia 9:21). Ne kestivät paljon kauemmin, kuin mikä on niiden odotettava käyttöjakso. Monet toteavat tänään, Kristillisen Tieteen kautta, että tavaran kahmimisella ei ansaita voittoja ja että ei tarvitse huolehtia huomisesta. Valheellisten huhujen ei pitäisi antaa vaikuttaa ihmistä tulemaan pelonalaiseksi. Nöyryyden, uskon, hengellisen ymmärryksen ja tottelevaisuuden hallitsemina kukin toteaa että aina-toimiva jumalallinen laki täyttää yksilölliset tarpeet ja kansakuntien suuremmat tarpeet.

Rukous, johon liittyy usko Jumalaan kaikkien tarpeiden rajattomana huoltajana, auttaa särkemään pelon lumouksen ja rajoituksen koko ihmiskunnan kohdalta. Mrs. Eddy kirjoittaa oppikirjassaan *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 13): »Rakkaus on puolueeton ja kaikkikäsittävä kohdistumisissaan ja lahjoituksissaan. Se on avoin lähde, joka huutaa: 'Kuulkaat, kaikki jotka janoatte, tulkaatte vetten luo.'» Sitä mukaa kuin useammat ja useammat yksilöt tajuavat tämän hengellisen tosiseikan, tunnetaan ja todetaan Rakkauden kaikkiallaoleva läsnäolo. Ei mikään voi rajoittaa Rakkauden voimaa eikä sulkea ulos sen yhtämittaista ilmenemista. Suurentaen sydämissämme Jumalan rakkautta tuo ilmi paremman ymmärryksen Hänestä, ja mukanaan riittävästi kaikkea tarpeellista tavaraa, juuri oikeaan aikaan ja oikealla tavalla.

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Art of the Itinerant Fresco Painter

NO OTHER branch of the decorator's art brought more good, cheerful color to our ancestors' homes than that of the fresco painter. Many were the traveling artists who went from one remote town to another looking for a prosperous farmhouse where they might find comfortable lodging as repayment for their labors. The great craze for wall-papers which arrived in the mid-eighteenth century, and continued for decades unabated, was responsible for the stenciled and free-hand painted walls these itinerant decorators have left behind them. Wallpaper was fragile, and could be bought only in cities. . . . But here, at the farm-wife's door, a pleading voice often begged for the chance to make her walls look "right smart and pretty." So in isolated sections all over New England, in upstate New York, in Ohio, in fact, in most sections where the pioneer settler struggled to establish his home, we find reminders of itinerant artists who painted walls, but who bequeathed little else to posterity. . . .

Some of these walls were decorated free-hand with special borders accenting cornice, door, and window trim, dado or baseboard; while a plain wall surface was left between, or an allover pattern was supplied like regular wallpaper. Other walls were done by stencils which the decorator had ready cut in his tool kit, and sometimes tried out in the attic for the housewife's selection. Still other walls were adorned with landscape painting after the manner of fine imported wallpapers in the 1800 to 1840 period.

Directions for such "landscape painting on walls of rooms" are given in the minutest detail in a little book called "Curious Arts" published in 1825. The author, Rufus Porter, ought to have known what he was talking about inasmuch as he himself was a fresco painter in the vicinity of Boston (before he founded the *Scientific American*). It is even rumored that as a young man he put himself through Harvard by his fresco painting. —From "Early American Decoration," by ESTHER STEVENS BRAZER. (Springfield, Mass.: Pond-Ekberg.)

A Case of Instinctive Camouflage

MANY SPECIES of these awkward long-legged spider-crabs are very retiring creatures and seek protection from fishes and other enemies by burying themselves in mud or sand or hiding in cracks and crevices in rocks or coral. Others make their lairs within sponges and only venture forth on foraging excursions when the coast seems clear. But many others live in the open or among seaweeds, and these resort to most remarkable means to remain as inconspicuous as possible.

They are, in fact, true agriculturists, real crabbed gardeners, who plant and cultivate various sea plants, as well as plantlike marine animals, with as much care and often with even more skill than human gardeners. Moreover, these ten-legged agriculturists carry their farms about with them, for they use their own backs for their garden plots. Very possibly you may have seen spider-crabs whose shells were covered with seaweeds, hydroids, bryozoans, and other growths. . . . These growths had been planted by the crab itself. It is a most amazing and interesting experience to watch one of these crustaceans setting out his garden. . . .

Covered with the weeds and other marine growths the crab is perfectly camouflaged when crawling slowly about among seaweeds, and, while remaining motionless, he appears merely a bit of stone overgrown with seaweeds, hydroids, and corallines. . . . But even more remarkable is the fact that these crustaceans realize that if their back-borne gardens are to be of protective value they must not differ from the natural growths about them. . . .

If a crab decked with green seaweeds and olive-colored hydroids is placed in an aquarium where red or yellow growths predominate, he will at once begin to uproot his back garden, tearing the plants off recklessly and will replace them with new cuttings selected from the growths about him. If the captive has been dwelling where soft broad-leafed weeds such as the sea-lettuce abounds, or where there are fine feathery weeds and ribbon-like growths, his back will undoubtedly be planted with these. But if he is placed among corallines or bryozoans, off will come the weeds and in a very short time the crab gardener will bear a thriving growth of the plantlike animals upon his back and legs.—A. HYATT VERRILL, in "Wonder Creatures of the Sea." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Country House

The door is open; let us step inside.
In summertime they leave the windows wide.
They would not mind if we sat down to talk.
They often wander from the house to walk
Across the fields. This is their kind of day,
Wind-washed and warm and smelling of the hay,
The wild-gay garden and her patch of mint.
This simple country house gives you a hint,
Doesn't it, of laughter in sunlight
And peace that lingers with the talk at night.

CATHERINE LAWRENCE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Why Congress Acts That Way ..... *By R. D.*

Congress affects to believe that it is greatly misunderstood by the press, but it is possible that it is the Congressmen who greatly misunderstand the temper of the country.

This week certain Congressmen are:

Leading a determined move to get hold of the appointments which must be made by the Office of Price Administration if it is to succeed in policing the nation-wide price ceilings, and threatening to cut away the OPA's appropriation if they do not gain their end.

Continuing their efforts through the powerful farm bloc—and continuing them successfully—to keep the Government from disposing of surplus food supplies as a means of checking ever-mounting agricultural prices. As with the OPA, the farm bloc is holding the appropriation ax over the Farm Security Administration which may be without operating funds in two weeks unless the Administration agrees to give up its intention to sell surplus grains at below-parity prices.

Contributing repeatedly to a calculated campaign to discredit the most considered and informed official statements that the United States is confronted with an acute shortage of rubber. Grist in this dangerous, help-lose-the-war mill is the bill to allocate for exclusively civilian use 3,500 tons of scarce crude rubber, and the appointment by a House committee, embarking on a little investigation of the rubber situation on its own, as its counsel, a "rubber authority" who inundated Washington correspondents with hand-outs, "assuring" the country—over the opposing evidence of Donald Nelson, Joseph Eastman and Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War—that the rubber shortage is just a "myth"—apparently drummed up for some evil purpose by the Government.

Joining not only to keep farm products exempt from price control but also to boost agricultural prices still higher, although every bit of objective evidence supports the conclusion that unless farm prices are stabilized along with industrial prices, the country faces a spiraling cost of living.

Affect Full War Effort

The positions which Congressmen are taking on these matters is more significant than the little indulgences in X-cards and personal pensions. They affect vital phases of the war. They concern the efficient fighting of the war. They can determine how long the United Nations are going to have to prosecute the war in order to win it.

And congressional behavior is not inexplicable. Congress is acting this way because it believes that the American people want a "soft" war, because it believes that public opinion is still ready to risk winning with "comforts-as-usual" and that, therefore, questions of civilian restrictions should be resolved on the well-maybe-it-will-come-out-all-right side.

Very explicitly, Congress is measuring these issues in terms of the coming elections, and thus far Congressmen have in the main reached two political conclusions: one, that the things which will determine who is elected to Congress this fall will be the effect of war restrictions and war discomforts upon the millions of civilian citizens; and, two, that the public reaction is going to penalize those who have been responsible for these restrictions and discomforts.

Now, no Congressman wants to be separated from public office and while some will only hint at their real motives, others are prepared to put the element of politics frankly. Recently I have talked with a number of Representatives and Senators and the following represents a fair synthesis of most of the interviews:

Onus Put on Voters

"I come up for re-election this fall. I fail to see that any fancy-sounding issues like isolationism, or the progress of war production or even the immediate military position will be deciding factors in the outcome. The issues which the voters in my districts—or state—will respond to will be the way the war affects them personally in their day-to-day living.

"If there is not enough gas or tires for their automobiles, or sugar for their kitchens, or satisfactory prices for their crops or products, they're going to hold me to blame, will vote to throw me out and put the other fellow in my place.

"So I'm standing up in Congress and out to fight all these restraints and inconveniences, which I don't think indispensable, and which are certainly political dynamite."

That's it. This is many a Congressman's explanation of why he behaves that way and it doesn't appear to much of the House that the exact opposite may well be the truth, that the petty discomforts necessary to win the war will not be the considerations which will determine the elections but rather how clearly Congress foresaw the nature of the oncoming war and prepared to meet it.

It doesn't appear to many Congressmen that the American people may prefer sacrifice to coddling and might rather be discomforted—even unnecessarily—than be defeated.

Today Congress is providing little popular leadership and is not exercising the vital functions of debate and crystallization of national policy.

Congressmen are certainly not helping their position by trying to brand every critic who points out this fact as a dangerous belittler of Congress. Such talk seems to be protesting a little too much.

The country needs a strong and competent Congress and the only way to get it is to elect it. The best test is to vote for Congressmen who are not wheedling the electorate but telling the truth as they see it.

The Country Speaks: New York

When Victory Comes ..... *By Robert M. Hallett*

There will be another "Victory Parade" in New York. Although no one can fix the date, it is certain that this city and the rest of the country will again wildly acclaim the peace when it is finally realized. Tons of confetti will shower down on the shoulders of returning heroes, whistles will blow, bands play, handkerchiefs wave.

When the shouting ends, New York City intends that there shall be work for men to do. It will have no repetition of conditions such as those after the first World War when demobilized soldiers and sailors formed long queues outside employment offices, and, contrary to their expectations, found not the open arms of a populace grateful for their services to the cause of world progress.

There is a large, roomy shelf down at City Hall from which works projects, laid aside for the duration, will be taken down and dusted off after the last bomb has made its scar on the world. The projects not only will provide work for returning soldiers, but will help ease the country down from its high tempo of industrial activity to peace-time production.

Save for essential projects related to the war or work not requiring critical materials, virtually all new construction has been stopped in the city, but funds are being made available now for planning and blueprinting of postwar projects that can be begun the day hostilities cease.

The foundation for the postwar program of public improvments was laid down by the City Planning Commission in the proposed capital budget for 1942 and the capital program for 1943-'47. The amount of new construction for which planning funds are recommended totals $628,000,000, comprising a planning program to be advanced as rapidly as possible no matter how long actual construction may be postponed. The 1942 budget carries $500,000 for preliminary studies relating to postwar improvements.

Measured by normal requirements, the Commission's recommendations are moderate, reflecting actual cumulative needs rather than anticipation of the future. Many of the projects will merely replace old facilities. It is estimated that at least $20,000,000 will be required annually to take care of ordinary depreciation.

The Commission has urged city departments to determine sites and building requirements and to develop complete plans and specifications as quickly as possible in order to be ready to begin work when the war ends.

Plans are now being readied for the construction or rebuilding of public facilities which will serve as the basis for the development of the city for many years to come. Among Planning Commission proposals are those for improvement of prisons, harbor facilities and airports, a vast school-building program, new college buildings, expanding hospital facilities, completion of the Brooklyn Central Library and the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel, repair and modernization of museums, increased number of parks, new highways, and public buildings.

The Regional Plan Association also is storing up a pool of proposed public works for the New York metropolitan region to cushion the postwar era. The Association advocates highway construction and improvement, additional parks and parkways, traffic proposals to relieve street congestion, public improvements and housing.

The Association also has been working with other groups in the city and interested Federal agencies to prepare the way through legislation and organization for the large-scale activity of private capital in the work of rehabilitating or rebuilding of central blighted areas.

These efforts tie in with similar planning programs under way in all parts of the country. The Public Work Reserve, a project sponsored by the Federal Works Agency and the National Resources Planning Board, is stimulating such planning on a nation-wide scale.

All this gives evidence that the nation is seeing to it that after the "Victory Parades" have ended, the men who have fought and bled for the country will not march in unemployment queues or bread lines.

To Change the Subject:

'Winter in Antarctica' ..... *By Silence Buck Bellows*

"Admiral Byrd" has left us. At least "Admiral Byrd" was our name for him; how he was listed in the spiders' social register we wouldn't know. He became Admiral Byrd to us because of his intrepid expedition into the polar chill of our sunroom and his stubborn holding of his own small Antarctica on the ivy plant.

I might explain about our sunroom—because it really takes a bit of explaining. It is called the sunroom; but, as the White Knight gravely told Alice of his song, "that's only what it's called, you know." It has no sun, but it has nine windows. They let in a great deal of light, and a great deal of air. In the summer the room rapidly takes on the 90-degree temperature that is outside. In the winter it just as rapidly takes on the zero temperature. You learn to like it after a while. So Admiral Byrd.

When the tiny spider was discovered brashly settled in his frail silken dwelling on the ivy plant, it was past the season when house-hunting arachnids may be successful in finding more suitable winter quarters if they are gathered up and dumped out of doors. So we let him stay and complete his sojourn in Antarctica.

At first we just tolerated him. He was there on sufferance until spring, when he would be shown a spider's place. But we came to have for him a great respect, which developed into affection. His stout independence of spirit was touching in one so tiny.

Sometimes he exercised persistently—to keep warm, I suppose. He would run about his gossamer chambers and hang himself upside down by his toes. If we jiggled a leaf of the ivy at such times he would run out rather truculently and beetle his eyebrows at us.

At other times he retired to the under side of a leaf and apparently took long naps. It was on one such occasion that we failed to find him and sorrowfully said, "Admiral Byrd has disappeared." But the next day he was hanging by his toes again, and we learned that what we had thought was a black speck on the leaf was really Admiral Byrd, wrapped in slumber and his own eight arms.

It was about this time that we began to be concerned about his diet. What was he eating? A small fruit fly had appeared in his web early in the season, but it hardly seemed adequate fare for a whole winter, and, as far as we could see, he never touched it. We made anxious inquiries, and, on expert advice, placed bits of ground meat on the earth under his web. But he scorned it, and to this day his food supply remains his own secret.

The plants were removed from the sunroom around midnight always, when the heat in the house grew less and the outside winds had their way with Antarctica. But often, on a bitter night, we looked at each other and said, "Admiral Byrd will be cold"; and removed the ivy earlier to the warm kitchen. If he darted out at us, we were pleased by his attention. If he remained wrapped in a ball, we said, "Sh— Admiral Byrd is asleep!"

And now, as I said, the Admiral has left us. The ice pack has broken up, the plants are removed to the porch, and Admiral Byrd has taken his own sweet way to whatever summerland he had in mind, doubtless bearing with him many valuable notes and observations on his solitary sojourn. But next fall, when the nights grow sharp and the leaves drop soundlessly; when the cricket chorus grows less, and the plants are taken in every night and finally altogether—next fall, I say, if I discover a brazen little spider sitting confidently among the leaves of the ivy plant, I shall not drop him on the ground to find himself a winter cell under the porch, perhaps. I shall say: "Admiral Byrd! Welcome to Antarctica!"

Signal Corps Extends Attack and Defense Fingers

Training center and 'lab' at Fort Monmouth, N. J., typify vital importance of the Signal Corps, one of busiest and most highly specialized departments of America's growing Army.

In building America's most powerful military force—an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000—the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the fourteenth.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—Headquarters for one of the busiest, most specialized, rapidly-expanding and vital departments of America's burgeoning army have been established here. It is, in short, the chief training center and laboratory for the men who devise, maintain and staff the Army's far-flung systems of communications—the Signal Corps.

In 1942's extended type of warfare, with its demand for swift thrust and feint, perfect teamwork between plane, tank, and infantry, and quick action 2,000 miles from home, communication plays a crucial part. The rat-a-tat of hammers on expanding barracks and laboratories at Monmouth spell out, in a code which Hitler will understand, the story of how the Army is perfecting its far-flung communication lines.

The Signal Corps, now overrunning 600 acres at this Jersey camp, began as an experiment in Civil War days, at a time when the electric telegraph was receiving its baptism under fire. But the corps' activities since then have multiplied far beyond the telegraph, far ahead of the signaling by flags and torch portrayed on the Corps' own emblem.

Far Distances Covered

Wherever high-powered transmitters punch messages from Chief of Staff headquarters in Washington to American battlefronts in Australia or Alaska; wherever field headquarters speak with advancing troops; wherever plane talks with Army plane or tank talks with tank, there the Signal Corps is on the job. Its technicians have usually devised or installed the equipment used; its men in most instances operate it.

But the Corps today covers more ground than that. Wherever men of the aircraft warning companies point their strange listening machines skyward to hark for enemy planes, there the Signal Corps' handiwork is seen. Its specialists also formulate codes for messages and seek to break down enemy ciphers.

Fort Monmouth also is headquarters for the Army's carrier pigeon service, the Pigeon Breeding and Training Center here being the only one in the United States. It was here that night flying for pigeons was first worked out, as well as the famous two-way pigeon which can carry a message to a given destination and return with an answer. How it's done is a military secret, but the trainers at the lofts here say their birds are twice as smart as the pigeons of World War I.

Films Produced

The Signal Corps is also in the motion picture business. It produces the Army films which, by the hundreds, are speeding through visual instruction the training of recruits in every branch of the service. Technicians from Hollywood have been drafted for this work, and animators direct from Walt Disney's studio are engaged in the intricate labors of showing, by screen cartoons, the workings of such unphotographical processes as the inside recoil mechanism of an antitank gun. Simultaneously the Corps produces newsreels of actual operations for the edification of the general public.

In the prewar days of 1941, some 12,000 officers and men studied and worked at Fort Monmouth. Today the figure is way beyond that. Every three months the camp must turn out "several thousand" radio electricians, and thousands of signalmen who have had their elementary instruction.

To staff the growing laboratories at Monmouth, where the latest in communication and detection mechanisms are thought up and perfected, civilian technicians have recently been hired by the hundreds. Still the camp cannot fill the manifold demands made upon it. As a result, two new schools capable of handling thousands of signalmen workers have just been opened, one in Florida and another in Missouri.

March to Classes

Fort Monmouth, itself, is very much like a technical college, save that the students march instead of saunter to classes. The "junior college" of this wartime institution is the Replacement Training Center, where hundreds of selectees arrive each week for a 13-week basic course which, besides teaching the rookie how to handle a rifle and make a bed, gives him elementary signal work. Boys leave this school understanding the fundamentals of radio, how to operate a teletype, how to dig telephone postholes.

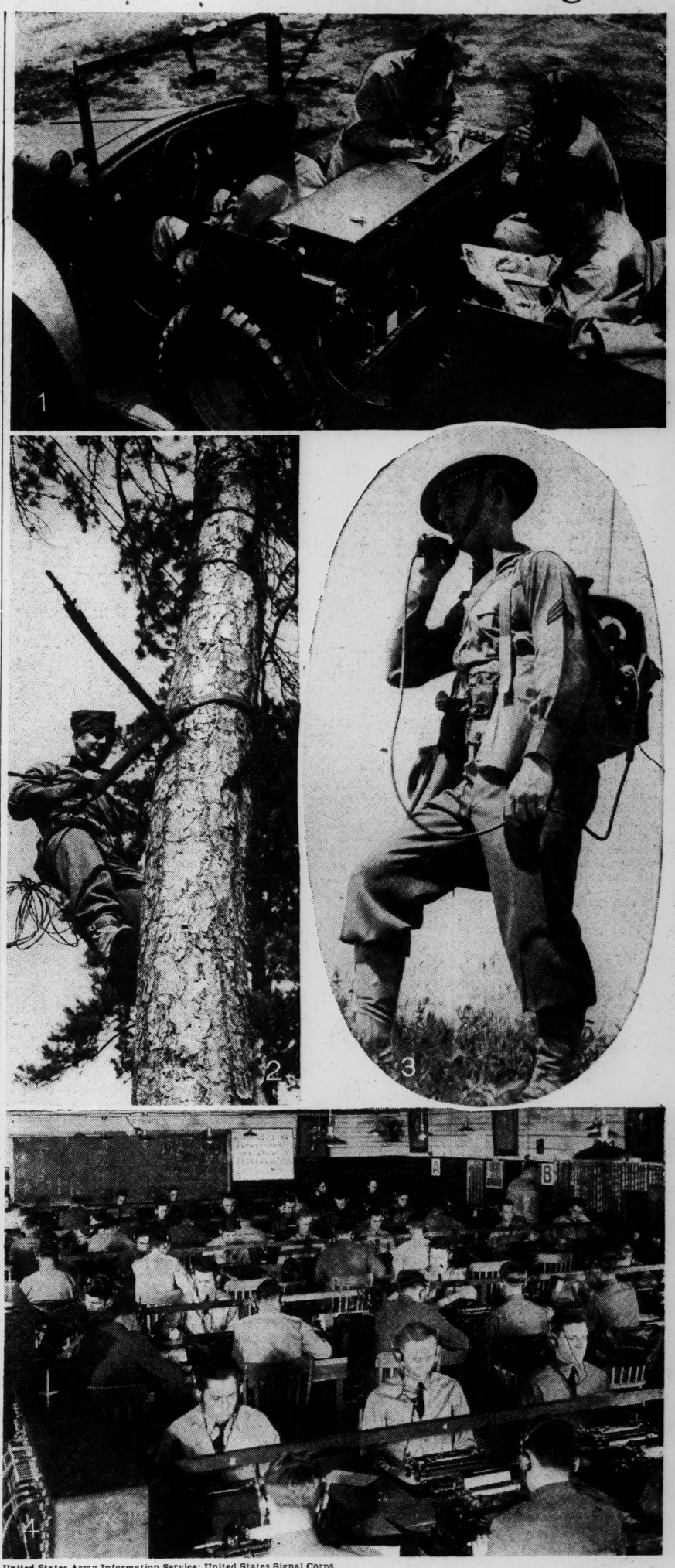
If a selectee has special aptitude—and several hundred are chosen from each beginners' class—he may enter the Enlisted Men's Department, which might correspond to a civilian "senior college." There a combination of tutoring, plenty of field or "lab" experience and prolific study of mimeographed instruction sheets equips him to become an expert radio, telegraph or telephone repair or maintenance man, a cable splicer or radio operator. Several thousand men are handled here, many drawn directly from the regular army.

Graduate Schools

Beyond that are the graduate schools for officer training and the aircraft warning department giving a three-month course in the technical science of keeping electric ears alert against surprise air attacks.

Fort Monmouth was authorized in 1917 and named after a Revolutionary War battle. It has now expanded beyond all original planning under the command of Brig. Gen. George L. Van Deusen. The home office of the corps has one of the highest specialist ratings in the Army—about 70 per cent—and a personnel without peer in educational qualifications.

These headquarters operate the radio "net" connecting the War Department and all the Corps area headquarters, keeps the visual-history of the Army through its photographs, supplies its meteorological equipment, its pigeons and its code ciphers. From these schools and laboratories, indeed, come the men and machines which, on land, overseas and in the air, have become the very eyes and ears of a globe-girdling Army.



United States Army Information Service; United States Signal Corps

Fort Monmouth, N. J., Where the Army Trains Its Signal Corps

(1) This radio-equipped command car at Fort Monmouth is in communication with headquarters as soldiers learn details of the important work of the signal corps. (2) Laying wire—soldiers call it "dressing the wires"—to establish communications between an advanced base and headquarters. (3) Soldiers using what they call the "walkie-talkie," a two-way portable radio transceiver. It weighs about half as much as a regular infantry pack. (4) Enlisted men at the Fort Monmouth Signal Corps School practicing touch typing and code signaling simultaneously. They receive code via earphones and type out the messages with the touch system.

Modern Army Still Depends Upon Pigeon Communication

Wide World-Associated Press

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas—The modern Army, keyed to blitzkrieg warfare through development of mechanization, motorization, radio and the airplane, still depends upon the pigeon, one of the earliest forms of communication.

The bird will fly at nearly 1,000 yards a minute, and if he has been conditioned and trained properly, he may keep up that pace more than 500 miles.

Such a messenger is invaluable if radio, telephone and telegraph communications are down on the battlefronts, and in recognition, the Signal Corps' lofts here have been doubled in size since Pearl Harbor.

Their quota now stands at 1,000 birds.

To camps all over the country go the Fort Sam Houston pigeons, taking their place in the Army with Signal Corps units. They are furnished through what Corporal Bobby Jones of New Braunfels, Texas, calls a "lend-lease" program.

"Patriotic-minded pigeon fanciers, like J. C. Doolittle of Redwood, Calif., lend us their pigeons for breeding purposes. When we are through with them, we return them. See? Lend-lease."

Pigeoneer Jones, like his fellow loft-workers, was a pigeon fancier in private life and cares for his birds as a little boy does a dog.

The birds' training begins slowly when they are 28 days old. They are taken no more than half a mile from the lofts the first time out. Gradually the distances are increased, and several times a week they fly to build up stamina.

The pigeon is at its best around three years of age. Then it will sail for long distances, truly and swiftly.

By that time it has learned how to beat the weather. Flying into the wind, it may keep close to the ground; if it catches a tail-wind, it will fly high.

Fort Sam Houston has a group of mobile lofts for transport to the battlefronts, and also has combat lofts.

The combat loft is constructed without nails; wooden pegs and hand screws are used to hold together the planking. The structure may be torn down in only four minutes, and set up in 15.

Once these lofts reach their destination, the birds are kept penned for a time to "settle them"—acquaint them with their surroundings.

If the Army is retreating after the birds have left the loft, the pigeons' intelligence leads them to fly along the route the loft traveled in getting to the front, until finally they catch up.

NEWS ITEM— PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKS HOUSEHOLDERS TO SALVAGE ALL SCRAP RUBBER IN NATIONWIDE DRIVE.
BUT THE PRESIDENT SAID WE SHOULD GIVE ALL SPARE RUBBER TO THE GOVERNMENT
DON'T YOU KNOW THERE'S A RUBBER DRIVE ON?
TO SALVAGE STATION
GLUB GLUB GLUB
MEANING "Today I am a man"
DEPOSIT SCRAP RUBBER HERE
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Today's Woman

Home Life for Mrs. Elmer Davis Takes on Quick Tempo as Her Husband Starts War Job

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In three crowded days following President Roosevelt's executive order of June 14, appointing Elmer Davis, nationally known writer, news analyst, and radio commentator to the important and newly created post of Director of War Information, the pleasantly informal home life of Florence MacMillan Davis was changed into one of quick tempo.

Ever since the President's announcement, hundreds of telephone calls, letters, and telegrams as well as swarms of reporters have invaded the attractive, book-lined Davis apartment, almost directly across from the campus of Columbia University.

Sitting back in her celebrated husband's deep leather chair, Mrs. Davis relaxed in the midst of a busy afternoon, on the third day after the appointment, long enough to talk thoughtfully and confidently about his activities.

"My husband has, of course, canceled all news broadcasts for Columbia Broadcasting System; and he leaves tonight for his new work in Washington. I do not expect, though, that I will join him there permanently until the end of the summer. Usually we have spent the summer months at our Mystic, Connecticut, home. But this year, my own stay will be pretty much interspersed with frequent intervals of house-hunting in Washington, which I know is difficult," she said.

Her Main Job

"I hope to find a place near enough so that my husband can walk to his office—because I expect that he will be working most of the time. Even though I'm the family chauffeur, I have only an A card," Mrs. Davis added, smilingly. "As to changes in our plan of living, I expect that very likely my main job in Washington will still be the care and feeding of my government official," she laughed.

"On the side, however, I shall continue with First Aid and Red Cross and other war activities; as, besides home duties, I prefer being useful in some work of my own as well."

Quietly proud of her husband's appointment—Florence MacMillan Davis herself speaks with somewhat the same deliberate manner familiar to his radio listeners. Ever since August, 1939, millions of Americans (and Europeans, too) have become familiar with Elmer Davis' nightly broadcasts; listened for his calm, shrewd interpretations of the war situation.

And now he has no easy task as head of a new organization designed to consolidate into one central agency the many government information and propaganda services. Important information must not be revealed to the enemy—yet America must be kept intelligently informed.

Of Long Experience

However, behind Elmer Davis' unhurried and almost scholarly microphone manner is an insight rapier-sharp, plus long experience as an author-historian, and an editorial and feature writer on American politics.

"As a matter of actual fact," said Mrs. Davis, "one of the things in which my husband has always been the most deeply interested is politics. He is well-traveled and he is also history-minded. When the opportunity first came for him to broadcast regularly for CBS, just before the declaration of war, he already had the knowledge necessary to stand up and talk, because for a long time his newspaper editorials for the New York Times had specialized in countries such as Poland, the Balkan districts, and Czechoslovakia. Ever since then, I think he has spent most of his time scanning important newspapers and press dispatches, including those from Allied countries.

"I have been so pleased at the enthusiasm shown by the press for his appointment, and their comments that he was particularly well suited for the job," she added. Not insincerely modest about the worth of achievement, Mrs. Davis nevertheless much prefers to talk about her husband's accomplishments rather than her own.

She Is a Writer, Too

Although his last book of essays, "Not to Mention the War," has brought him considerable additional fame, Mr. Davis is not the only writer in the family. Under a name which she prefers keeping secret, Mrs. Elmer Davis herself has written many juvenile stories and magazine articles.

Married for over 25 years, theirs was a romantic first meeting in Paris, where she was a student at the Sorbonne, and he on vacation as a Rhodes scholar and President of Oxford University's American Club. Mr. Davis was born in Indiana, while Mrs. Davis' birthplace is Mount Vernon, New York.

Extremely interested in people, friendly herself, Mrs. Davis is fond of old friends and neighbors—wives of university professors or literary men; and she prefers a natural, genuine social life to one of much ceremony.

A perfect blending with the lovely silvery-whiteness of her fluffy bobbed hair, was the coat of "General Gray," the Davis' famous Silver Persian cat, who climbed on her shoulders as she talked. Renowned as "President" of "Kittens for Britain," General Gray's own headquarters will also be Washington for the duration.

Her Family

Into the family living-room, as we concluded the conversation, came 16-year-old, dark-haired daughter Anne, who loves winter sports and looks forward enthusiastically to entering New England's Smith College this fall.

Her brother, Robert Lloyd, is 21. "Over a year ago he volunteered for the army," said their mother with justifiable pride. "And now he is taking the officer's training course at Camp Benning, Georgia."

Mention had been made of Mr. Davis' reputation for being impartial and unbiased. "That's quite true," said his wife. "But I must say, he has one subject upon which he is profoundly biased; that is Hitler!"

Snapshots of Uncle Sam's new Director of War Information and his family. Left: Elmer Davis, the Director, and his daughter Anne. Right: Mrs. Davis, whose main job in Washington will be the "care and feeding of my government official." Inset: Robert Lloyd Davis, who is also serving Uncle Sam—in the Army.

Wartime Job

If our idle chitter chatter
Were of things that didn't matter,
We'd dismiss it with a shrug and let it go.

But when rumors are repeated,
This cannot be lightly treated;
It's an act of verbal sabotage, you know.

As our men go off for battle,
We can ill afford to prattle
Or to speculate on where they go and how.

Let's build up a reputation
As stern guards of information.
It's a war job all can help in, here and now.

—J. A. A.

American Secretary to Duke And Duchess Lists Rules

By Leavitt F. Morris

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Howie, my Nassauvian host, assured me I could have met the Duke and Duchess of Windsor had I first been introduced to Jean Drewes. You see, Miss Drewes is the American-born secretary to the Duke and Duchess.

Yes, it really would have been quite simple, this meeting of the Duke and Duchess, except that they were out of residence during my visit to Nassau. And with them, of course, was Miss Drewes.

The fact that Miss Drewes is an American citizen employed by the British Government aroused my curiosity. So one day, while we sunned ourselves on the white sands of Paradise Beach, Howie told me about the Duke and Duchess's secretary. Consider the following, then, if you will, an interview with Miss Drewes by proxy.

Her Rules for Success

In the first place she has her own set of rules for secretarial success. Most important of all, she believes, is to be well-equipped for business, that is, well-trained technically. Set for yourself a high standard of excellence. Then pick your boss! Try to enter the field of activity in which you have a natural interest. Once you have done that, work hard for your employer's interests and you will find satisfaction.

From her own experience she listed a number of "musts" for the girl who aspires to be a successful secretary. They are:

Be loyal.

Be dependable and resourceful.

Be prepared to assume responsibilities and to see through to a finish any task you undertake.

Be attentive to your personal appearance.

Be enthusiastic over a variety of interests.

Above all, be cheerful—and a sense of humor is an added blessing!

Be mindful of right mental attitudes toward others.

And to your employer be "At your service"!

Born on a farm in Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jean Drewes grew up to be a typical American girl. She is attractive. She wears good clothes well. She possesses an abundance of charm, aided and abetted by a friendly smile.

She was educated at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts where she majored in history and political science. She finished her formal business education at Katherine Gibbs School in New York.

Miss Drewes has held a number of secretarial positions in her successful climb to the top. She was a secretary at a leading country club, secretary briefly to a radio continuity writer, private secretary to the executive comptroller of an internationally-known steel firm, and private secretary to an important executive of a leading life insurance company. She acquired her present position through the personal recommendation of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt.

Miss Drewes lives in the Governor's Colonial combination home-and-offices on Mt. Fitzwilliam. Her rooms, which also are her private office, overlook the chimneyless roofs and blossom-strewn greenery of the town of Nassau and the sky-blue harbor beyond.

Her Day's Work

Starting the day with breakfast on her verandah, from which she can watch the peaceful old village awaken to the new call of Nassau's tropical sun, her first task is to work alone on correspondence, plans, appointments, orders, and checking. At 11 o'clock, she has her first conference of the day with the Duchess. The rest of the morning is spent in visits to His Royal Highness's aide de camps or other members of the Government House Staff, whose offices are scattered through the Annex which adjoins the home. The variety of Gubernatorial, charitable, and wartime activities in which the Duke and Duchess are engaged demands exact co-ordination to avoid confusion and waste of valuable time.

From luncheon to tea time Miss Drewes is on her own unless, of course, something special demands her attention. After tea, the Duke dictates personal and confidential correspondence to Miss Drewes for several hours.

Her duties during any one day may range from typing an important address His Royal Highness, as Governor, is to deliver over the radio, to ordering a layette for a new arrival at the home of one of the Government House domestics.

Assists the Duchess

Miss Drewes also assists the Duchess with the activities of the Bahamas Branch of the British Red Cross, of which the Duchess is President, or the Bahamas Assistance Funds, a foundation financed with money from a trust His Royal Highness established as Prince of Wales and which is administered by the Duchess, with the help of the Bahamian churches. Miss Drewes knits socks or sweaters for the Red Cross in her free time, and now is helping occasionally as a volunteer at the Duchess's Baby Clinics.

Except for the summary, "They're wonderful!" Jean Drewes is irrevocably mum about her personal observations of the Duke and Duchess. Because of the confidential nature of her position, she never discusses them publicly. However, she considers it a great honor to be associated with them.

She Learned How to Keep House By Doing It for 6,000 Guests

By Flora W. Hoffmann

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How would you like to be homemaker for 6,000 guests—caring for their comfort to the last detail? It does make our small-family homemaking task seem quite simple, and yet Maude Boulden says the underlying principle is just the same. And she knows! For she left her vast job of providing for 6,000 guests of a chain of fine hotels across the country to marry and become homemaker for her husband, Albert Free, and his two sons.

However, "keeping house" for just one little family does not completely fill the life of one who has served huge hotels and numbered her "families" by the thousands. So she has come back to her chosen field in the capacity of Counselor, Adviser, and Director of Decoration for sundry leading hotels and large institutions. Her services are joyously sought because her work has demonstrated how to bring beauty, charm, diplomacy, and well-being into hotel life at a minimum cost.

Early Beginning

Maude Boulden started her career at 11 years of age. She persuaded the manager of a hotel to let her serve as a counter salesman in the lobby. It was here she illustrated her natural graciousness and poise—qualities that have made her the First Lady of the Hotel Business.

By the time she had attained the ripe age of 19, she had had promotion after promotion, going from department to department of this large hotel until she was equipped to take charge of any part of it.

Now, at 19, she was ready to accept a position as manager of a large Country Club. This became her college course. Here she majored in gracious living, demanding appointments elegant without being ostentatious; homelike without being soft. The club demanded service that was flattering without being obsequious. She learned to give that service.

She was soon invited to become managing director of a 400-room hotel in Los Angeles, a project of the Young Women's Christian Association. To this hotel, Maude Boulden brought the atmosphere of a fine club and from a strictly "woman's hotel" she soon changed it to a "co-ed" institution which attracted many celebrities.

Her Postgraduate Course

This hotel furnished a postgraduate course for her. It brought out her ability to buy well, for every dollar had to count. She had to achieve the same results with a limited budget that she had accomplished with a lavish allowance in her former buying. This caused her to study the construction of furniture, the making of draperies, etc. That she learned her lesson well, was proven years later when she went to the factory of an old and well-established furniture manufacturer, who was sure he never could produce furnishings that would meet her needs at the price she could afford. After receiving her recommendation as to construction, he found he was not only able to produce at her price, but that her specifications much improved the furniture.

From this work, she went on, directing the housekeeping for large hotels and chains in Chicago, Washington, and other cities, and then came the first war. She was asked to serve in the United States Food Administration and is the proud possessor of a letter from its Chief expressing especial appreciation of her "faithful and interested services."

In her industrial ladder was a jump for the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, where she was social director. Next, Ralph Hitz—the hotelman of hotelmen—seeing in her "the best hotelman in skirts," as he put it, invited her to become his assistant manager in charge of housekeeping and decoration in his new 35-story hotel, The New Yorker, in New York. And as he added one after another of great hotels in such cities as Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Detroit, she served in like capacity in each. She flew from city to city like a trouper; she went to London, to Paris, and everywhere that better things were to be had for her "homes." In these large requirements, she never lost her sense of the intimate need of comfort, beauty, and the joy of service.

She attributes her success to "those who worked so faithfully under my direction."

In her favorite scrapbook, she has pasted a little prayer which reveals her guiding principle:

"Grant me to earn my daily bread on the square, and in earning it to do unto others as I would have them do unto me."

If You Wish to Serve Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

An even surer way for college women to get abroad with the armed forces than joining the Army Waacs is to sign up with the American Red Cross as a social worker, recreation worker, secretary, or assistant field director.

Ninety-eight women are already serving the Red Cross abroad and 81 others have sailed to staff clubhouses in Northern Ireland, Australia, Iceland, and other outposts.

Most of the foreign service workers sent out by the Red Cross to date have been assigned to troop hospitals, but new opportunities are developing at the overseas clubs being established by the Red Cross to carry a little bit of home to soldiers and sailors far from American shores.

A general rule for applicants says they must be over 25 and college graduates, but officials in charge give each case individual consideration. Each woman must undergo a two-to-four-weeks' training. Married women are hired, provided their husbands are not in the service.

A woman who enlists for foreign service with the Red Cross is certain of being sent abroad, but she cannot pick the place.

Workers in the Military and Naval Welfare Service of the Red Cross wear the regular gray volunteer service uniform. Their pay ranges from $150 to $200 a month, plus maintenance.

Applicants should address the Personnel Division, American Red Cross, Washington.

Peace-After-Victory Talks At Pacific Conference

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—For three days beginning July 2 a group of exceptionally thoughtful men and women will gather here to mentally explore the war-shadowed months ahead, and try to find the direction in which a permanent and just peace lies, thus helping chart the path of the war itself, and perhaps increasing its tempo.

Win the War—Win the Peace, Pacific Coast Conference: that is the title of the coming assembly, which will bring noted speakers from afar, and which will be the forerunner of a series of such conferences that are intended to cover the Nation.

The topic set forth in the title of the conference is one that reaches clear to the grass roots of public opinion in these days preceding the hoped-for overturning of aggressors' major plans. The general strivings, yearnings, in public thought, will be made vocal, possibly even dynamized into the nucleus of an understandable plan, in the conference to come.

Far From Stereotyped

The direction the discussions may take cannot be guessed in advance, for many highly-qualified thinkers are to be heard in extemporaneous consideration of a subject that is far from stereotyped, and there is no predicting the trends their thought-findings may reveal. It is known, however, that a great deal of the enlightened interest in the future peace is grounded in the belief that the United States must project its high and unselfish idealism from the zone of war to the permanent banishment of war.

Speculatively it may be said that the discussions will start off, at least, within the general scope of an excerpt from a recent writing of Dr. E. Guy Talbott, Pacific Coast Director of the conference, Director of the "International Center" in San Francisco, author of several books in the field of international affairs. The excerpt:

"The United States must bear a large share of the blame for losing the peace following the Armistice in 1918. More than any other nation we contributed to the organization of the international instruments necessary for the preservation of peace: the League of Nations and the World Court. Having made our heroic sacrifices toward winning the war, we then deliberately threw away the peace for which we fought and sacrified. . . .

Complete Annihilation

"It is not enough merely to win the war. That means the complete annihilation of the Axis forces arrayed against the United States and the entire non-Axis democratic world. Such outlaw forces must never again be permitted to jeopardize the peace of free peoples.

"But we must know what we are fighting for, as well as what we fight against. . . . We fought a good fight in the first World War because we believed that we were fighting a war to end war, a war to make the world safe for democracy."

Dr. Talbott is also a Director of the League of Nations Association, was a member of the Commission to the Near East and Russia in 1921, and in 1935 headed a Good-Will Mission to the Far East.

Listed among the organizations and groups sponsoring the three-day conference are: The World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, Citizens for Victory, the League of Nations Association, the Free World Association, the Foreign Policy Association.

National Director of this conference and others to come is Dr. Henry A. Atkinson of New York, executive officer of the Church Peace Union (one of the Carnegie Foundations) and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Dr. Atkinson, like Dr. Talbott, has traveled the world for many years in the interests of international friendship.

Honorary chairmen of the conference to be held here are Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California, and Dr. Remsen D. Bird, President of Occidental College.

Head of the executive committee for the Pacific Coast conference is Dr. Frederick W. Roman of Los Angeles, internationally known educator, head of the Associated Forums, Inc., which he founded, and a consistent prophet since the early days of Hitler's rise in Germany of the very catastrophe which Hitlerism has brought upon the world.

An interesting sidelight on Dr. Roman, who lived for several years in Germany while he studied the school systems, is that he wrote as early as 1934 this prophetic words:

"The war is coming! This is the last bulletin on the day's horizon; on tomorrow the conflict will be in progress . . . the chances are not one in a thousand that the coming catastrophe can now be averted."

And for this attitude, coupled with his open criticism of Hitler as a war-promoter, Dr. Roman lost correspondence with his friend, Dr. Karl Schewe of Berlin, who wrote him: ". . . You declare not to believe Hitler when he talks peace; he is 'not deceiving you.' As long as you have that standpoint I think it's no use going on with this exchange of letters, since mistrust or suspicion of this nature poisons the atmosphere in which we are writing and reasoning. . . ."

Speakers

On the list of speakers for the conference are these: Emil Ludwig, internationally famous biographer; Col. M. Thomas Tchou, described as one of China's leading social thinkers, former private secretary to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; Harry N. Holmes, Associate Secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches; Dr. Atkinson, Dr. von KleinSmid; Beryl Harold Levy, Director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs; Dr. Chester H. Rowell, Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle; Dr. C. E. Silcox, executive of the Canadian branch of the W. A. F. I. F. T. T. C.; Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association; Dr. Pierre Cot, one-time Minister of Air for France, tried in absentia by the Vichy Government before the Riom court.

Many round-tables will be in progress in the three-day period, and many well-known leaders of Western thought will take part.

Meeting within an American zone of military operations, and under this directive, "to find the quickest and surest way to a victorious end of the great struggle and then, finally, to an enduring peace," the conference will be watched, with great interest by thinkers, local and national, along peace-after-victory lines.

Wartime Care Of Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23—Wartime care of children in a land where fathers are in uniform or working overtime in war factories and where mothers are defense volunteers was under intensive discussion here today as the Summer Institute for Family and Child Care Service in Wartime opened at Vassar College.

To more than 150 adults enrolled from 25 states in courses lasting for three weeks and dealing with child protection and adjustment, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar, set the courses' objectives, declaring:

"The call is for leadership. Millions of men have been drawn into the armed forces. Millions of women are entering factories. These changes and others have gravely altered the social situation of many American families.

"To be able to analyze the factors of these new situations, to divert the results from harmful effects in the home, and to enable the home to maintain the increased responsibilities thrust upon it: these are the aims of our courses."

Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, welcoming delegates as sessions began, stressed that it was up to the schools and to social and welfare workers, including government agencies, to help fill the breach left in homes upset by war. Mr. Poletti listed ways and means of accomplishment.

"Day care in foster family homes, especially recommended for children under two years of age who cannot be kept in their own homes, is one of the answers," he said. "Another is after-school and overnight housekeeper service. Day nurseries, nursery schools, and emergency child-care centers play an important part."

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Associate Chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, stressed the need for volunteers to assist professional workers in health, educational, and social-service programs for children in the war period, adding that the supply of professional personnel was being taxed to the limit.

Neckwear to Trim WPB Dresses

With neckwear accessories scheduled to play an important role this fall in varying the WPB silhouette, efforts are being made to stimulate design originality in the neckwear industry. One contribution to these endeavors is the current exhibition of neckwear and scarf designs at the Museum of Costume Art in New York City. All the entries were inspired by museum source material.

The collar and cuff set shown here derives its inspiration from a green silk cape, seen at the right, which has insets of black and green lace. Of patterned organdy, the design resembling that of the lace on the cape, with frilled lace edging, the set is quaintly old-fashioned with a tinge of the Victorian era.

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Conservation Laboratory In Action

By George E. Laycock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

In the wooded hills of southern Ohio is a school where teachers go to study out-of-doors and not out of books. The Ohio Conservation Laboratory is three years old this summer. To many Ohio educators it probably came as a surprise to learn that Ollie E. Fink, Curriculum Supervisor of Conservation Education in Ohio and founder of the Conservation Laboratory for Teachers, had managed to carry on this outdoor school regardless of wartime shortages of both money and materials.

The Conservation Laboratory is administered by the Ohio State University. It is designed to give teachers from six to nine hours of either graduate or undergraduate credit. The school is conducted during the first five weeks of the summer quarter through the cooperation of the Ohio Division of Conservation and Natural Resources, the State Department of Education, and the Ohio State University.

Methods Of Teaching

Those who study at the laboratory learn methods of teaching children to enjoy and appreciate the things which they find in nature by taking them beyond the classroom doors. To interest children in the outdoors is not difficult for they have a natural desire to get into the open and see the things that live there.

Children in the schools are beginning to study outdoors the things that live and move and are so important in their lives and will be equally as important in the lives of their children. Groups of students hiking across a field single file, or perhaps clustered about some rock formation or interesting plant are a common sight in these localities where there is a teacher who may have attended the Conservation Laboratory.

From morning until night for six weeks the group of about 60 students pitches into a program of field trips, lectures, plot studies, and caravan journeys, with time out for an occasional swim or game of volley ball.

These teacher students wear comfortable clothing suited to hiking and field study. They spend long days in the open, and like it. They gain valuable teaching aids which enable them to take back to their classrooms methods of interesting their students in the outdoors and the things found there. They gain a different philosophy, a keener vision which enables them to see the things they looked at. Above all, they learn that the best method of learning includes doing rather than one of merely reading books.

All Fields Important

There are many outdoor schools scattered about over the country. Most of them offer their work in separate units. Botany gets a definite spot in the day's activities. Zoology, nature study, and the other subjects likewise come at definite times, and the staff members run a sort of competition to see which can make his own particular field the most outstanding.

It is not so at Ohio's school for teachers. Mr. Fink says, "If a student would leave the camp feeling that botany was the most important part of the program I would feel that the instructor had failed in his job." The staff does not emphasize separate units. It attempts to tie each unit to all the others so as to form a compact whole called conservation. It is this which tends to set the school apart from others which, superficially, may be somewhat similar.

This summer the Conservation Laboratory is located in the Ross Hocking State Forest near Chillicothe. Rough-hewn log cabins, made to accommodate six people each, set along the sides of a wooded valley; men's on one side and women's on the other. In a clearing at the base of the hollow is a big recreation hall where everyone gathers to eat, listen to lectures, and study.

The land around the cabins is divided into numerous plots of two acres each. On each of these small "farms" two students spend their afternoons throughout the camp period learning about the soil and wildlife there. This type of study has been used in the camp program since its beginning.

Ohio's teacher training program has already gained widespread attention among educators throughout the country because of its originality as an educational technique, and its refreshing manner of teaching teachers. Other states have sent representatives to study Ohio's program of teacher training with the view of setting up similar programs in their home states. It is doubtful, though, that many of these will materialize during the war, when new programs which do not contribute directly to the war effort are hard to initiate.

Dr. H. H. Bennett, Chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, came from Washington to visit Ohio's laboratory. He climbed over the hills with the students as they visited near-by farms to observe soil conserving methods of agriculture. Dr. Bennett had this to say about the school: "The field work of the Conservation Laboratory in which I joined on July 3, 1941, impressed me more than any other type of activity along this line I have seen. Also the indoor work of the group is of exceptional quality."

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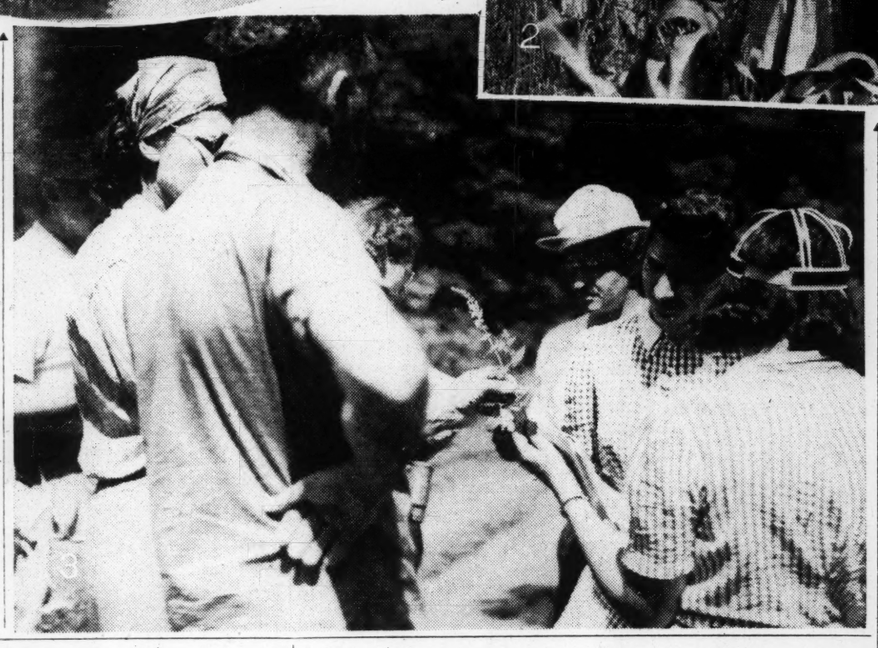

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Conservation is a word on many a teacher's lips these days. But because conservation is a comparative newcomer to the curriculum, teachers are taking courses and summer school sessions in order to learn to bring this emphasis effectively into their classwork. (1) This group of teachers and student teachers studied outdoors for five weeks last summer in the heart of Ohio's hills, at the Conservation Laboratory administered by Ohio State University. (2) A group of teachers attending the Laboratory, studying the soil-saving effects of strip cropping on a near-by farm. (3) Dr. Dwight W. Moore, head of the Botany Department at Arkansas State College and a member of the regular staff of the Ohio Conservation Laboratory, helps primary teachers identify a plant.

Wartime Problems Engaging Educators Assembling For N.E.A. Denver Conference

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

Convinced that education probably faces the greatest challenge it has ever had to meet, some 12,000 teachers of America, representing the largest member organization of the National Education Association, are even now on their way to Denver for the eightieth annual summer convention of the Association, which opens here Sunday; and will spend five intensive days on wartime problems of the schools.

As the convention swings into its major sessions one of the chief subjects to be discussed is the formation of an effective war policy for American schools, as presented by the Educational Policies Commission of the N. E. A. in a report just released, dealing with the protection of children both mentally and physically under wartime conditions.

Defense Of Democracy

Under the leadership of the National Commission on the Defense of Democracy Through Education, a symposium will be conducted by Alonzo Myers of New York University as chairman, at which the following questions will be discussed: How can the public be convinced of the immediate necessity of efficient education? How should the enemies of education be dealt with? How can unity of action be secured from the teaching profession?; What should be our program of action for 1942-43?

Health problems of children will be considered in one of the major sessions, with especial attention to feeding and to providing proper teaching for children having mental or physical difficulties related to hearing, speech, and sight. The effect of the war on school public relations is another topic engaging the teachers.

The Legislative Commission will present the program on which it has been working, especially the newly created organization to secure federal participation in the financial support of the schools. Several amendments to the Association's bylaws are slated for discussion and action, especially relating to the methods of voting and affiliation of groups with the national organization.

Seminars Again

The popularity of the seminars of the past two years remaining high, there are three seminars planned for the Denver conference, according to Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dahl of Minneapolis, NEA President. These are on: 1. Making the Teaching Profession More Effective Through Local, State, and National Associations; 2. Morale and the Present Crisis; and 3. After War — What? These seminars, which are like brief round table discussion courses, meeting throughout the convention and made up of members who sign for regular attendance for all the sessions, are similar to the study groups which have proved so popular in some of the smaller national conventions.

Evening general sessions include a demonstration by the National Broadcasting Company of the present-day uses of radio in the schools —a topic taken up more in detail in other meetings during the week; special recognition of the 75th anniversary of the United States Office of Education; addresses by nationally prominent leaders on Pacific affairs, on the relationship of the United States and its neighbors in the Western Hemisphere, and on the part education plays in the maintenance of democratic government.

A high light of the opening sessions is a reception to delegates at which there will be the ceremony of the Burning of the Mortgage of the headquarters building in Washington, which at this time is announced as free from debt, and the dedication of these offices formally to the service of American education. Tribute at this meeting will be paid to those who, under the leadership of Secretary-Emeritus James W. Crabtree, carried out the plan of financing the Association's home in the Nation's capital largely through dues paid by life members.

Denver Schools Show Defense Work

One of the morning assemblies will be devoted to defense training opportunities in Denver, with the schools going full tilt and open to visitors. A new type of cooperation between defense training agencies and industry will be presented at this time by representatives of the schools and of industry.

Colorful activities of the convention include the hotel lobby sings which proved popular at the convention held in Boston last summer; and a patriotic historical pageant presented in the Red Rocks Amphitheater by the schools of Denver and of the Rocky Mountain Region.

The business of the convention will be transacted as usual in the representative assembly, made up of voting delegates from the states and territories, which will hear a series of committee reports upon the Association's many activities. These reports promise to be of more than usual significance, however, because of the war's impact upon education, it is declared. Some score of other educational organizations will meet in near-by halls during the five day sessions of the N. E. A.

Farm Army

1,356 school children in Middlesex County, Conn., have enrolled in the State's land army for more than 3,000 farm jobs available to young people this summer.

School Life

To Come Up Along With 3 R's At Denver Convention

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo.

To the American schools' old standbys of reading, writing, and 'rithmetic are being added two new courses—how to fight and how to keep the peace.

There'll be no blackboard drill in combat tactics or economic rebalancing, but time-honored courses will be reshaped to fit school children for life in a world of bloody clashes or a world rebuilding from war ruins.

Teachers will learn how to blend the new subjects into regular curricula at the National Education Association's 80th annual convention in Denver June 27 to July 2.

"Neither the material of war nor the institutions of peace can function without personnel," said Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dahl of Minneapolis, President of the Association, "and it is the responsibility of the schools . . . to qualify our young people for the most effective service they can give their country."

"If this war is a long one, the students in our high schools today will be fighting in it."

More than 500 speakers at the convention will talk on war-caused changes in classroom education methods. Teachers of manual and vocational skills will tell how they are preparing millions of youths and adults for work in war industries. College instructors will outline pre-navy and pre-army training programs. Teachers of citizenship courses will detail reorganization and strengthening of American history and civics courses. School administrators will explain how they are accelerating the progress of students through high school and college. Teachers will demonstrate protection of children in civilian defense.

Why Britain Urges Long-Term Allied Control of German Post-War Education

What are the Nazis doing to the thinking of the German youth? The answer to this question provides a significant illumination of a major problem in humanics which will face the postwar world.

The "re-education" of Germany has, in recent weeks, appeared as one of the peace objectives of the Allied Nations. The problems which it faces are described in two articles by an authority on contemporary Germany.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The long-term control of German education demanded recently by Lord Allison in the House of Lords and considered by him one of the prerequisites of a stable peace, is actually a triple job. Reeducation of the Germans is the proper name for the task. It has to include the change of the present system and the control over the newly installed one. These two lines will take care of the children who will be of school age at the conclusion of the peace.

The third line will be the reeducation of approximately 15,000,000 Germans who were brought up completely, or to a considerable degree, in Nazi ideologies, and of those other millions of adults who flocked around the Swastika between 1920 and 1933 and lost what little understanding of human values they ever possessed. It is this last requirement that will demand an undreamed of amount of skill, patience, and good will.

Catastrophic Devastation

The term education applies to the transmitting of knowledge and to the shaping of the character. In both respects nine years of unfettered Nazi rule have resulted in catastrophic devastation. To assess the size of the circle of young Germans thoroughly impregnated with Nazi doctrines, one has to consider that school attendance is compulsory in Germany for children from 6 to 14 years of age. The youngsters go either through an elementary school volksschule of eight grades, or through a combination of an elementary school of five grades and an upper school of three grades, hauptschule. The majority of the German children leave school at the age of 14. Their normal education is closed, the foundations of their character are laid. Only a small percentage attends high school and college.

13 Million Nazi-Trained

We are therefore forced to regard all those school children who were under 14 years of age by 1933 and are over 13 years today as having received a thorough Nazi education. To this group belong altogether 13,200,000 persons whose age ranges from 13 years to 22 years. An additional group are the boys and girls who finished their high school or university studies between 1933 and 1937. Conservatively we may put down their number as 1,500,000. This brings us to the aforementioned total number of roughly 15,000,000. Students who finished high school or university between 1937 and now need not be counted separately, since they are already included in the first group.

To assess the scope of the intellectual and moral devastation which sprang from Nazi rule, we have to scan the various regulations concerning the curricula of elementary and higher schools.

Every single subject that is taught in the elementary school is taught for the greater glory of the Führer and to acquaint the pupils with the idea that they have to sacrifice themselves for the leader and the fatherland. To reconcile them to their role of mere pawns, they are instilled with the consciousness of racial superiority. These three basic ideas dominate the entire curriculum.

Sacrifice Keynoted

The "Regulations for Elementary Schools," issued by the Minister of Education Bernhard Rust in 1937, and reconfirmed in 1940, state that it is the task of the German school to educate the youth in such a way as to prepare each and every one of them to sacrifice himself for the leader and the nation. The children are to be integrated into the folkic and armed wehrhaft community of the people. At an early stage the children are to be made familiar with the details of the National Socialistic Revolution.

With regard to the material taught, the regulations decree as follows: In German Language, the literature pertaining to the First World War and the battle songs of the National Socialistic Movement are to be stressed particularly. In Regional History, the heroic concept is to be pushed into the foreground. In General History, special emphasis is to be laid on the racial forces of Nordic origin. Heroic spirit and the idea of leadership are to permeate the teaching of history and are to arouse enthusiasm and to produce and strengthen the will to fight. In Geography, the mutual effects of nation and space, and of blood and soil have to form the basic subject. Racial values and the threats to them are the main topic in Natural Science. In Music, the primary aim is to teach the children an adequate number of National Socialist songs. Gymnastics are given a broad space in the curriculum. In the four upper grades, from the fifth to the eighth, they occupy one-sixth of the available time.

'Hitler' Youth Compulsory

The elementary school considers itself only a secondary means of education. Minister Rust's regulations state explicitly that the elementary school has to adapt itself to the educational tendencies of the Hitler Youth. Membership in the Hitler Youth is compulsory for every German boy and girl between the ages of 10 and 18 years. There were 8,000,000 members in 1940! The purpose of the organization is to provide the young "with that spiritual groundwork that is absolutely necessary for the existence and future of our nation." It has to make the whole nation "one body corporate."

In order not to leave any doubt as to the true character of that vast organization, the propaganda booklet "German Youth in a Changing World," issued in English by the Nazi authorities, states that the boys and girls in the Hitler Youth "do not squander their time in intellectual debates." What they do instead is to prepare themselves for the "supreme sacrifice" and to get acquainted with the peculiar methods of corruption that pave the way to success in Nazi Germany.

The second article will be published next Tuesday.

Through the Editor's Window

Summer Reading on China With the Family

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have followed this column over a period of time you may have read some of the interesting books for older young people which I have recommended as easy adult reading. The modern books for teen age youngsters include many that are well written, that present wholesome and absorbing narrative rather more like a biography than a plot, and that give the reader some unusual background, whether of career or country, worth adding to his experience.

The list given for young people just published in a pamphlet of the American Library Association, titled "China, Books for Children and Young People," compiled by Marion Horton is a good one for grown-ups as well as young people. The entire list, by the way, is an excellent contribution to American understanding of China. The books for children include many treasures like "The Story About Ping," by Marjorie Flack, "Little Pear," by Eleanor Frances Lattimore, "The Chinese Inkstick," by Kurt Wiese, and my two favorites by Mrs. Elizabeth Foreman Lewis: "Ho-Ming, Girl of New China," and "Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze."

I myself would put Mrs. Lewis's books in the young folks' list, for I have passed them along to many an adult who has asked me for "something wholesome and simple and interesting about other peoples, but not a problem novel because I haven't time and inclination to fill my thought with most of the fiction people read these days." When I hear a comment like this—and it is often from someone who because of doing a good deal of specialized studying, reads very little—I tell them about the fine fiction and biography for older young people available. Most teen-age young people, today, you know, read so-called adult books rather generally but naturally prefer among them those having a simple and direct approach. For example, a young friend of mine who will soon go off to Girl Scout Camp has been poring over Osa Johnson's "I Married Adventure."

But to go back to China, and books about China that are easy reading and will yet enrich our understanding of that great and brave country. Don't miss "The Soong Sisters," by Emily Hahn, if you would know something of China's three wonderful women, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Sun Yat-sen, and Madame Kung. Among Pearl Buck's lighter and shorter novels I once enjoyed "East Wind, West Wind," which is also included in this list for young people, also her "The Patriot," which takes you to Japan, and "The Young Revolutionist," this last being really a young folks' book. Other books in the list include: "Ends of the Earth," by Roy Chapman Andrews (his search for dinosaurs in Central China); "Dawn Watch in China," by Joy Homer (air raids etc.); "Our Family," by the three children of Lin Yutang; "The Pageant of Chinese History," by Elizabeth Seeger; and "The House of Exile," by Nora Waln. I think I should add an older book, Graham Peck's "Through China's Wall," for a bit of colorful travel.

The two Lins, Adet and Amor, along with "others" also have written "Dawn Over Chungking." This I have not read but the booklist describes it as a flight from the coast to Chungking, where they lived through 40 air raids and record their experiences with "humor, sentiment, and complete faith in China's ultimate survival."

* * *

You have in the list now, novel, narrative, history, exploration—all suited to teen age youngsters and almost equally interesting to adults. A book published at Garden City for $1.98 entitled "Romance of Chinese Art," and one or two of the books on poetry would round out your preliminary introduction to China. There are several books on poetry included by Marion Horton. This one looks a good choice: "The Hundred Names; a Short Introduction to the Study of Chinese poetry with Illustrative Translations," compiled and translated by Henry Hersch Hart, U. of Calif. Press. Selections from the classical poets are included in "A Lute of Jade," edited by Lancelot Alfred Cranmer-Byng. "The Jade Mountain, a Chinese Anthology," is another. It is a collection of T'ang Dynasty poems translated by Witter Bynner (Knopf).

The useful little booklist from which I have been quoting is full of suggestions as to further sources—pamphlets from various organizations, maps, films, picture books, and further booklist titles. For a summer reading project with the whole family, which will be enjoyable and profitable while saving gasoline and tires, why not a book excursion to China by means of this list? And for the grown-ups I should add two others which will enrich and supplement. All three may be purchased from the American Library Association, Chicago. Here are the titles and prices: "China, Books for Children and Young People," compiled by Marion Horton, 25 copies for 75 cents; "Toward Understanding China," by Arthur W. Hummel, (an excellent list for more grown-up summer reading); and "The Far East," a bibliography by Dorothy Borg and Hugh Borton, 25 cents a copy or 10 for $1. This last in addition to China includes America in the Pacific, Japan, French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, and Thailand.

A Tuesday Column

Georgia N.E.A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia last year for the first time led the nation in securing new members for the National Education Association, it has just been announced here by State School Superintendent M. D. Collins, who was notified to this effect by Willard E. Givens, secretary of the national association.

According to Mr. Givens, Georgia enrolled an official total of 4,645 new members in the NEA, a gain of 2,566 over the preceeding year.

Superintendent Collins took active part in the campaign to increase NEA membership among Georgia teachers. The organization is backing a federal aid bill that, if passed, will provide an additional $15,000,000 for Georgia teachers.

This federal money would be used to supplement the basic $720 a year now paid Georgia teachers by the State. This base pay is now not supplemented in 102 of Georgia's 159 counties, which has led to a high turn-over in teacher personnel due to higher wages offered in war work. Fifty-seven counties do supplement the State pay.

Farm Cadets

Canton, N. Y., high school students recently enlisted in the farm cadet victory service. Members of the service will be certified for work on farms by the U. S. Employment Service and paid prevailing wages.

School Life

SCHOOLS—British Isles

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1941 volume to date	60,691,272

Market Gains Selective In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Selective bidding for stocks, partly on the theory recent war reverses had been pretty well discounted by Monday's price stumble, put props under today's market.

Battle front bulletins generally provided nothing much in the way of stimulation although reports that Sevastopol, under heavy Nazi assault, still was holding, seemed to bolster Wall Street spirits to a certain extent. Some revival of tax hopes also was thought to have aided the list.

No so pleasing on the specialized come-back was the sluggishness of dealings. While encouragement was derived from the notable lack of liquidating urgency in the preceding session, today's buying demand was substantially smaller than the volume on the sell-off. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 200,000 shares compared with 313,000 the day before.

Improved tendencies ruled at the start and scattered recoveries of a point or so were in evidence by mid-day. In the closing hour top quotations were reduced in many cases and there was an assortment of minus signs at the finish.

Ahead at one time or another were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Wabash preferred, Kennecott, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Eastman Kodak, Standard Oil (N. J.), International Harvester, and Owens-Illinois.

Hesitant most of the time were du Pont, Dow Chemical, U. S. Rubber, American Can, Sperry, American Smelting, Consolidated Edison, and International Nickel.

Commodities were a shade uneven. At Chicago wheat was off ⅛ to ⅜ of a cent a bushel and corn unchanged to down ¼. Cotton, in late trades, was unchanged to up 10 cents a bale.

Rails Lead Bond Rise

Low and medium-priced rail loans led a broad upturn in bonds today.

Near midday the list was well studded with gains ranging from fractions to a point or so. Several gains ran to 2 or more points.

Recovery in the carrier issues from the 1942 lows recorded yesterday was spurred by the news of the House Ways and Means Committee's decision to ease the excess profit tax provision in the tax bill.

Showing substantial price improvement were Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, and collateral 4s of 49, N. Y. Central convertible 3¼s, Big Four 4½s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, New Haven 4½s, Illinois Central 4s and Northern Pacific 6s.

There was relatively little action in the U. S. Government and foreign lists, prices showed unimportant changes.

Truman Says WPB Steel Policies Fixed By Dollar-Year Men

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Chairman Harry Truman (D), Missouri, of the Senate War Investigating Committee declared today that "the dollar-a-year-men from the big steel industry absolutely control the steel policies of the WPB."

His comment was made at an Agriculture subcommittee meeting before which Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming, had outlined the need for development of sponge iron manufacturing processes.

Senator Truman said his committee was studying the sponge iron process and soon would hold open hearings on this matter.

There is "plenty of evidence" already, he said, that the sponge iron development was being suppressed.

Senator O'Mahoney suggested sponge iron as a substitute for scrap steel and said this process—melting iron ore in a roaster instead of in a coke oven—could "render available every undeveloped deposit of iron ore in the United States."

"The situation in steel," asserted Senator Truman, "is developing almost exactly as that in aluminum, copper, and light metal production.

"It is a matter of controlled production. These (big steel) firms are endeavoring to find safety and security after the war for monopoly control."

"Decentralization of the manufacture of pig iron rendered possible by this (sponge) method would tend to destroy the concentrated control which has been built up over half a century in the iron and steel industry," said Senator O'Mahoney.

Connally Hot Oil Act Now Permanent

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a bill making permanent the Connally Hot Oil Act, legislation which forbids interstate shipment of oil produced in violation of state laws.

Originally passed in 1935 as a temporary measure, the bill was drafted to cope specifically with a situation in Texas. The law put an end to the unrestricted shipping of oil out of that state which had been produced in excess of production quotas fixed by the Texas Railroad Commission.

The bill was enacted at first for a two-year period. It was extended in 1937 for an additional two years, and then in 1939 for three years. Without the present legislation its terms would have expired June 30.

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
47⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	4	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Jun22
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	4	19	19	19	Jun 9
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾ae	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun19
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	10	30⅞	30⅛	30½	— ½
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun22
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun22
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
1/	½	Alleg pr pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	5	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	Jun22
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun16
147	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	132	132	132	Jun22
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ¾e	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	5	5	5	5	
84	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	Jun22
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	5	24	23¾	24	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	2	17	16¾	16¾	Jun22
1½	¾	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Jun15
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	3	14	14	14	—1⅝
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	50	50	50	Jun22
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	Jun18
48¼	25¼	Am Air 1½g	5	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼ae	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	26	26	26	
17⅝	11⅜	Am Cable & R	9	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
70½	56⅜	Am Can (4)	6	68⅞	68½	68½	— ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162⅜	Jun16
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	56	56	56	Jun22
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅞
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	84	84	84	— 1¼
53⅜	37⅜	Am Colortype	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Jun22
9⅜	9	Am Distill	12	9¼	9	9	Jun22
22¾	14½	AmCSug 1½e	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun22
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	5	¾	¾	¾	Jun22
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¼	16¾	Am Export 1e	15	19¾	18½	19¾	+ 1¼
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun19
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	2	24¾	24½	24½	Jun22
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	2	25½	25½	25½	Jun22
3½	2⅜	Am Hide&Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun22
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jun22
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	6	47	46⅞	47	+1¾
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun22
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun19
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Lopf 3½k	7	69	67⅞	67⅞	Jun22
11½	8⅜	Am M&F .40e	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Am M & Met	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jun18
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
½	½	Am Pow & Lt	15	½	½	½	Jun22
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅜k	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	4	14½	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
47⅜	33¼	Am R&S .15e	32	43⅝	41½	43⅝	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ⅜e	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
6⅛	4¾	Am Saf R ¼ae	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	2	8⅞	8½	8½	Jun19
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	8	36½	36	36	— ¼
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	2	33½	33⅜	33½	Jun22
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	4	16½	16½	16½	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	8	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	Jun22
21¾	15	Am Sugar (2e)	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86	86	86	Jun19
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19¾	19⅛	19¾	Jun18
134⅜	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	9	114	113	113	— 1
49⅜	33½	Am Tob 1¾ae	1	41	41	41	—2
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾ae	3	42½	42¼	42½	+1
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	+ ⅜
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	6	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	6	116¼	116	116	Jun22
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48½	48½	48¾	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	3¾	3¾	Jun22
76⅜	54	Am Wool pf 2k	2	55	54½	55	+1
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
50	38⅞	Am Z ppf2½k	1	38⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	21	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅞	7⅞	⅞	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun13
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29½	29½	29½	Jun22
111⅜	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	Jun20
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	22	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
671/2	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	53	53	53	Jun20
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
7	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun17
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun22
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun22
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf5¼k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun19
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	18	33¾	33	33	+ ⅛
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	5	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¼
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun22
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	37	37	37	— ½
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	15	16	16	16	— ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101	101	101	—1
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼ae	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	Jun19
7	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	45	45	45	Jun22
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	8	8	8	
25⅜	14	Austin Nichols	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun18
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

B

14⅞	10	Bald Loco ct	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun19
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	Jun22
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	12¾	12½	12⅝	
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾ae	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun22
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	23	23	23	Jun20
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	84½	84½	84½	Jun20
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	7	7	7	
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	11	11	11	Jun22
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	4	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅜
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun22
52	46½	Ben-In pf 2½	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun22
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	10	51¼	50¾	50¾	
121	106⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅞
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	24	24	24	Jun15
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	6	15½	15½	15½	Jun22
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	4	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾ae	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	28½	28½	28½	Jun22
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun19
20⅜	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	9	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	6	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
2½	2	Boston&Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun17
30⅜	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun19
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	6	7¾	7½	7½	Jun22
19⅛	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	3	37⅛	37	37	Jun19
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	30	1	2	1	Jun19
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ae	2	7½	7⅜	7½	Jun22
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	2	12	12	12	Jun22
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .50e	6	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	Jun22
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(1/2e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co	4	17⅝	16½	17⅝	Jun17
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun22
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7¾	6¼	Burr Add .30e	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun22
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun22
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	3	6⅜	6⅜	7⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	10	Byron J'k ½ae	3	12¼	12	12	Jun19

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun20
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	5	6	6	6	Jun22
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun17
12½	⅜	Canada Dr .60	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
47⅛	33⅜	Canadian Pac	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	30½	30½	30¾	Jun19
23⅛	13¼	Capital Ad A	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jun22
27¾	23	Carpen S 1½e	1	25	23	23	Jun20
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun22
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	66	66	66	+1
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	—1
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	4	18	18	18	+ ½
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	7	7	7	Jun19
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1¾e	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¾
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1			2	M'y21
18	12	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12	12	12	Jun19
3½	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	Jun11
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
1½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	5	2	2	2	
19	15	Chain Belt ¾ae	3	16⅛	15	16	Jun22
17	14½	Champ Pa 1½e	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun18
7⅛	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	2	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
98	80	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun12
4	2¾	Ches Corp	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Jun22
1⅝	⅜	Chi & E III	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun22

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
5	2¾	Chi&E III A	2	3	3	3	+ ¼
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun19
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¾ag	1	5	5	5	Jun19
17½	12⅜	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jun18
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35	35	35	Jun17
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	Jun22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun22
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun19
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1¼	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun22
627⅛	437⅜	Chrysler Cp 2e	26	583¼	58	58	— ⅜
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10	9⅞	10	Jun19
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun19
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
29	22	Cleve G.B 1½e	1	24	24	24	Jun20
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	35	35	35	+ ⅜
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼ae	2	31	30½	30½	Jun22
79¾	56¾	Coca Cola 1¼e	9	76½	75	75	—1¾
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun16
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P 1½	20	13⅜	12⅞	13	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	101	101	101	Jun15
14⅛	10⅜	Collins & A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Col Br A .60e	5	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun20
13¼	11¼	Col G&E .10g	11	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
54	32¾	Col G&E pfA 6	4	36	36	36	Jun19
7¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
29½	24	Colum Ppf2¾	2	29	29	29	— ½
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	67	67	67	Jun22
22⅛	16⅜	Coml Credit 3	4	20	20	20	
100	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	2	100½	100½	100½	+1
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	11	26¼	25¾	26¼	
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	6	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼ae	3	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
33⅛	17⅞	Conde N .40e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jun12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	8	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	11	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun19
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	21	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	51	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	88	88	88	Jun20
⅞	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun10
9	7	Cons F.pf ½k	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun22
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun20
6⅜	4⅜	Consol Oil 1½	7	5	5	5	
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6½	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
31⅞	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	30	30	30	Jun19
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Jun15
13½	12	Container ½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun22
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	6	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Jun22
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(¾ae)	4	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
8¼	6¾	Cont D F ¾ae	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun22
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	5	37⅛	37	37	
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼ae	4	3¼	3	3	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	5	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅜
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	1	18	18	18	Jun18
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun22
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ½
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	48¾	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅜
3⅝	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun17
⅝	⅜	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun22
14	10¾	Crane Co (1g)	10	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	12½	13⅜	13½	Jun22
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun16
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼ae	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	Jun22
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun 9
117⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
79¼	64½	Crucible pf (5)	2	64½	64½	64½	Jun13

Commerce and Finance

Wool Supply Enough for Army and Civilian Needs, House Told

Business and Industry

U. S. Declared Winning The Battle of Rails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—America is winning the battle of rails. If you should hear the Nation can produce goods for the Army and Navy but that transportation from factories to shipping plants is not available, discount such statements as mere rumor.

The amazing story of America's railroads at war was unfolded here at the meeting of the Pacific Coast Transportation Advisory Board which was attended by prominent national and Coast rail executives.

No repetition of the nation's transportation problem of World War days will occur today; no likelihood of the Government taking over operation of the railroads exists; and there is no evidence that food and other supplies are decomposing in warehouses because there are no cars for shipping.

Roads Doing Good Job

These are the facts America's rail executives want Americans to know. They were brought here by such men as J. M. Fitzgerald, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroad Presidents' Conference; W. D. Beck, Manager of the Refrigerator Department of the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads; and W. C. Griffin, Assistant Manager, Port Traffic, of the Car Service Division, A. A. R.

If the story could be told, if military secrecy were not at stake, an amazing story of how the nation's railroads are helping win the victory of the day would be possible.

Immediately following Pearl Harbor 600,000 troops and all their equipment were moved by the railroads, Mr. Fitzgerald disclosed. The first three months this year the railroads moved as many troops approximately as were moved the first eight months of the World War, he said.

Here's Mr. Beek's version of the movement: "The number of troops we have carried, and the number we shall have to carry is amazing."

Despite these heavy demands by the armed forces on the railroads no doubt as to the ability of the roads to handle the traffic exists. Quite the contrary.

Why has America made such tremendous strides in transportation the past 24 years?

Two reasons are given:

1. Superb co-operation and coordination between the Federal Government under Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation: the shippers, the armed services, and the roads.

2. Extensive preparation and investment of approximately $10,000,000,000 since the World War by the roads themselves, a modernization program which occurred in the slim days of depression.

The lessons of the World War loomed large in the discussions. Mr. Fitzgerald compared conditions in 1918, when the transportation bottleneck seemed a national scandal, with today. The breakdown in 1918 occurred not in the railroads as such, he said, but in using "freight cars as storage warehouses and not as vehicles of transport."

Today things are different. There is no terminal congestion.

"America's ports were never so liquid," Mr. Fitzgerald said.

Behind this cryptic statement lies a story which proves American democracy, rightly applied and adhered to, can do what the highly touted efficiency of Nazi Germany's military machine could not do: solve the military transport problem so that neither civilians nor armed services lack any needful thing.

The turn-around of cars at warehouses has been tremendously speeded up. Through this system of co-ordination box cars and flat cars and refrigerator cars are held at shipping points a minimum of time. Reconsignments have been cut drastically, and goods are rushed from factory to boxcar and from boxcar to shipping warehouse without delay. Emptied cars are filled with waiting goods and dispatched quickly.

Much Time Saved

"We have demonstrated that the saving of every hour in the loading and unloading of cars, the loading of every additional ton which a car will carry safely, will create a supply of cars faster than anyone can build new ones," Mr. Fitzgerald declared.

Movement of materials today is 60 per cent faster than in 1918; the ton miles per train have doubled since 1939; and cars today carry 4½ tons more than they carried in 1918, the Advisory Board was told.

Railroad executives were given the following wartime program for handling shipments by Mr. Beck: "Load and load quickly. Load heavily. Do not pyramid orders for empties. Remove all rubbish and dunnage from used cars. Work seven days a week, if necessary. Retain, if possible, your right to route your freight. Use this right without wasting transportation. Buy coal, sand, gravel, and other materials early. Use fewer cars for intra-plant service."

Mr. Beck declared there is little room today for new grain and that it will have to be held on farms or in local storage until there is a place to put it. He added that shippers, commission men, elevator owners, processing mills, and the Commodity Credit Corporation agree that boxcars should not be used today for grain storage.

On the question of tank-car deliveries of oil to the Atlantic Seaboard, Mr. Beck said his latest figures showed a weekly delivery of 707,000 barrels of oil. "You will recall," he added, "we were told we could not reach 200,000 weekly.

That American ports are distributing the materials brought them by the railroads at the rate of 2,500 cars a day was disclosed by Mr. Griffin. He said Pacific Coast exports were 100 per cent more than a year ago.

Takes New Post

George C. Mathews

First Vice-President of Northern States Power Company (Del.), who has accepted an invitation to become associated with Public Utility Engineering & Service Corp., a subsidiary of Standard Gas & Electric Co., to relieve Leo T. Crowley, President of Standard Gas, of various duties. Mr. Mathews has resigned as a director of Northern States Power and expects to assume his new duties Aug. 1.

Treasury Discovers $10,000,000 Cache Of Teadome Witness

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—A $10,000,000 cache of securities and cash owned by Henry M. Blackmer, fugitive Teapot Dome scandal witness, has been uncovered by the Treasury in its search of all assets belonging to persons living abroad.

Blackmer was alleged to have been the "pay off" man in attempting to obtain the sale of Government oil lands to private companies. He fled to Europe in 1921 when he was sought as principal witness against Secretary of Interior Albert Fall, who was sent to prison for accepting a bribe in connection with the fraud.

The Treasury disclosed that the $10,000,000 cache was found in New York City banks under mysterious names identified only by numbers. The accounts were finally traced to Blackmer, who is believed to be living in Switzerland.

For the present the accounts have been "frozen" so that they may not be drawn upon without consent of the Treasury. An investigation is being made to determine whether Blackmer owes the United States any income taxes or fines that could be collected from them.

Treasury Seeking $2¾ to $4½ Billions In July and August

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau has estimated that Treasury borrowing, through the sale of regular securities, will total between $3,750,000,000 and $4,500,000,000 in July and August.

He added that this was in line with the war financing expectations and that details would be announced from time to time.

These borrowings are in addition to the sale of war bonds, for which the Treasury has set a goal of $1,000,000,000 a month in July and August.

Ickes Asks Higher Petroleum Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes recommended a daily production of 3,833,800 barrels of petroleum liquids in the United States during July, an increase of 200,000 barrels daily over the recommended rate for June.

Most of the recommended increase, Mr. Ickes said, was made possible by the improvement of pipeline, barge and rail transportation facilities out of the Gulf Coast area.

Aufderhar Elected Head Of N. Y. Municipal Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles F. Aufderhar, Jr., of the Cavings Banks Trust Company has been elected President of the Municipal Forum of New York, succeeding Craig S. Bartlett of the First National Bank of Jersey City.

John J. Rust of the Equitable Securities Corporation was elected Vice-President to succeed Mr. Aufderhar. Elmo P. Brown of the United States Trust Company was elected secretary to succeed Floyd F. Stansberry of the Bankers Trust Company and Harold H. Hahn of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman was re-elected treasurer. Arnold Frye of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow and William W. Mezger of Graham, Parsons & Co. were elected to the board of governors for three-year terms.

'Reasonable' Civilian Wool Supply Seen

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Enough wool is available to take care of the program laid down by Army supply branches for wool products and provide a reasonable amount for civilian purposes.

This report was made by Maj. S. J. Kennedy of the Office of the Quartermaster General during House Appropriation subcommittee on the Military Establishment Appropriation Bill for 1943, introduced today in the House.

The Quartermaster Corps has undertaken a wool conservation program, Major Kennedy said, involving steps to reduce wool content wherever practicable without injuring military requirements, also consideration of changes which might be made should the situation become critical.

Rationing Undecided

At another point in the hearings, Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, Quartermaster General, when asked by Representatives Starnes (D) of Alabama, about possible necessity for rationing civilian use of wool for clothing, replied:

"I do not know whether it will come to a rationing stage or not. It probably will come to a stage where the civilian population will have to accept substitutes, such as wool combined with rayon, or wool combined with cotton, or wool combined with various grades of shoddy and reworked wool."

Major Kennedy was asked by Representative Francis Case (R) of South Dakota, whether Army purchase of the entire domestic wool clip was contemplated, as was done during the the World War.

Major Kennedy said it was his understanding the Tariff Commission had suggested the domestic clip be purchased if the United States Government purchased the foreign clip "but it is also their recommendation that that action should not be taken for the present clip and should not be contemplated until around the end of this year for the 1943 clip."

Wool Imports "Substantial"

He told the subcommittee that present imports of wool into this country were "quite substantial, far more than is realized by people not acquainted with the figures."

The wool clip purchase in the last war was made by the Army, he explained, as a means of exercising control now exercised by other agencies, such as the War Production Board.

Speaking for the Quartermaster General's office, he said, "it does not seem necessary at the present time for the Army to undertake a program of that kind," in view of the existence of the other agencies.

The WPB, he said, had adopted "what probably will stand as one of the soundest programs of administration, in reference to the limited supply of raw material, of anything in the entire operation" with respect to wool.

"They have encouraged manufacturers to use reworked wool and other substitute fabrics, such as rayon and cotton, to provide a reasonable quantity of wool fabrics for civilian purposes."

There's little likelihood of civilian rationing of cotton goods this year or next, Army officials testified before the committee.

Replying to a question by Representative Joe Starnes (D), of Alabama, of the House Appropriations subcommittee considering the bill, Major Kennedy declared that only large-scale use of cotton as a substitute for burlap for farm purposes made rationing a possibility.

War Found Spurring Power Development

CHICAGO (AP)—The war is spurring development of power production capacity from which Americans will benefit greatly after the struggle, Harold S. Osborne, president-elect of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, said.

Mr. Osborne's election to succeed David C. Prince of Schenectady, N. Y., whose term of office expires July 31, was announced at the opening of the institute's 58th summer convention.

The 55-year-old New Yorker, who serves as plant manager for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, said in an interview the war had forced electrical manufacturers to work more efficiently.

"All of the companies have learned how to perform their essential services with less material," Mr. Osborne said. "In the communications field, for instance, only one fourth as much copper and 10 per cent as much aluminum is being used now as was used a year ago, although production has increased greatly."

Mr. Osborne said the nation's electrical energy capacity is now 60,000,000 kilowatts, much of it being used in war production.

Business Expects Postwar Prosperity, Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prosperity rather than depression following the ending of the war is the expectation of more than three to one of the 52 American business leaders surveyed on the postwar business outlook by B. C. Forbes, well-known business analyst, according to the current issue of Forbes Magazine. These same leaders expect, nine to one, "serious interference with our private enterprise system" after peace returns. A substantial number look for prosperity after a short readjustment period.

Only two per cent doubt that the United Nations will achieve outright victory.

Postwar Boom Visualized Due To Backlog of Consumer Needs

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the literature of postwar plans, speeches, programs, blueprints, books, pamphlets, studies, and other speculations continues to pile up, a few nuggets of additional thought on the subject continue to be added now and then by the more than one hundred government and private agencies which the Twentieth Century Fund reported in April to be making plans for the postwar period.

The fashions in this speculation have changed somewhat since the subject was last reviewed on this page near the turn of the year.

In the first place the odd theory, prevalent from 1939 through 1941, that the war would promptly be followed by a depression, has given way to the idea that it will be followed by a boom, as were World War I, the Civil War, and the Napoleonic Wars. This is expected to arise out of a large backlog of consumer needs in this country dammed back by rationing, plus an enormous need for reconstruction work in the devastated areas present and to be. These needs in turn will probably stimulate heavy outlays by American industry for conversion back to civilian output, or for construction of new plants to build the new kinds of automobiles, airplanes, building materials, and so on which will be in demand.

Big Postwar Financing Likely

This will be financed, presumably, from a variety of sources. First will be the cashing in of publicly owned war bonds, which the Treasury will presumably have to refund by further sales of bonds to the banks. By the end of the war, also, there should be some $75 to $100 billions of bank deposits in the hands of the public and subject to at least a partial de-sterilization through the lifting of the more onerous ration controls. In addition, corporations are now laying aside very heavy postwar reserves to finance conversion. And a gigantic RFC job of industrial financing is likely where the corporations emerge from the war without immediate cash resources—their wartime profits having been plowed back into war plant and their cash having been paid out in taxes.

There will also probably be a considerable amount of corporation excess profits taxes due for refund following the postwar refund proposal now before House Ways and Means. Lastly the Government is likely to finance European and Asiatic reconstruction by means of lease-lend appropriations. It should be remembered that most of the "war debts" contracted by France and Britain a generation ago were incurred after the Armistice.

A second development is that the planners are frankly planning to continue war controls into peace time. Congress is getting the habit of making wartime measures run for six months or a year after the end of hostilities. On one of Ted Granick's recent Sunday night radio forums, Charles Eliot, director of the National Resources Planning Board, predicted this month that when peace comes it would be necessary to continue many of the wartime economic controls "to prevent runaway prices and to assist in orderly demobilization of the war machine."

Controls to Outlast War

In May President Roosevelt, in speaking of the budget and the debt service, said: "Such an increase in interest requirements will prevent us for some time after the war from lowering taxes to the extent otherwise possible."

The British Government this month announced that wartime economic controls are to be retained after the return of peace. They would be used, said Kingsley Wood, to avoid deflation or inflation and "to maintain conditions of full and active employment and thus avoid the foolish waste of our productive resources."

The Canadian Government recently let it be known that its wartime economy would be continued after the war "to facilitate recovery and reconstruction." The British Labor Party within a fortnight, by an overwhelming majority, adopted its executives' interim report demanding a postwar planned economy.

Assistant OPA Administrator Tolley this month told the grocers' convention at Chicago that government supervision over food production and distribution would outlast the war. The recent lease-lend agreements with Russia and China had provisions indicating that lease-lend would also continue into peace, for they related to "the expansion by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange . . . of goods," and called for a reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers. On Memorial Day Sumner Welles said there must be no return to normalcy this time.

International Trade Knotty

A third development is the greater speculation about the future of international trade. That involves knotty problems. Britain has lost almost all her overseas investments, swallowed up in war expense. Her shipping position is deteriorated. With the United States about to become independent as to rubber and taking more of its tin from South America, the Far Eastern "dollar arsenal" of both the British and the Dutch is jeopardized even if the plantations and mines are won back intact from the Japanese. After the war, Britain will be in dire need of imports but with little means to pay for them. France, Germany and Russia will be in the same spot.

Meantime industrialization is proceeding apace in India, Australia, Canada, and South America, and as soon as the war is over it will probably go ahead fast in China. The old-fashioned implication would be that these countries would promptly erect high tariff walls to protect their infant industries. Presumably the clauses in the latest lend-lease agreements referring to tariffs and trade barriers are designed to head off such protective moves, but unless these countries have more reason than their own signature on a lend-lease agreement for keeping down the barriers they will very probably go ahead and erect tariffs against everything but machine-tools and the raw materials for industrial growth. The idea of Mr. Wallace, the corn-hill philosopher of the New Deal, to extend the New Deal throughout the rest of the world, would make this even more likely unless it was controlled rather forcefully from Washington.

U. S. Industrial Postwar Giant

Meantime, however, the United States appears likely to emerge the industrial giant of the world with an industrial powerhouse of potential exports.

Hence the planners have a nice little job to figure out how to rationalize the huge volume of exports which is likely to follow this war as it did the last war. There appears little more likelihood of the trade being two-way this time than in the past. Up to 1920 the exports were financed with war debts. During the 'twenties they were financed with American investments abroad which went sour. In the 'thirties they were financed with the import of the world's gold to this country, now holed up in Fort Knox. In the next decade it appears likely that a lease-lend program with semantic decorations for peace-time consumption will be the order of the day.

However, it seems that in economics as in love, the more you give away the more you have; or, in other words, a nation's economic wealth, health, and well-being, like an individual's "consisteth not in the abundance of the things he possesseth," but in keeping everlastingly on the job.

As General Electric's Charles E. Wilson said recently, "Once we let the wheels stop and the machines grow idle and hang out the 'no employment' sign, we will have launched a downward economic and political spiral that will strangle our system of free enterprise and make the dark hours of the last depression look like high noon by comparison. A nation which has exhibited the production genius and the amazing capacity for progress which our nation has, cannot think for a minute of scrapping the machine and dropping back where we were."

New Mining Device May Relieve Shortage of War-Important Tin

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A new mining device which may relieve America's shortage of war-important tin was announced by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

G. W. Penney, manager of the company's electro-physics division, said the apparatus separates tin from low-grade ore found in North America.

High-grade ore in Malaya and the East Indies yielded much of the nation's supply, the company pointed out, until the Japanese invasions cut off imports.

The Westinghouse device, called an electro-static separator, was announced as metallurgists of the Federal Bureau of Mines arrived to watch a laboratory demonstration.

"If the new device is as efficient in actual mining operations as in laboratory tests, it can be a valuable aid in easing America's tin shortage," the company said.

Mr. Penney gave this description of its operation:

The ore is ground into particles of sand, rock and tin. The particles are dried, then poured onto a rotating drum and given charges of high-voltage electricity.

Because the tin particles are good conductors, the charges race through them quickly and they fall off as the drum completes half a rotation.

The other material, still magnetized, clings to the drum until the second half of the rotation, when oppositely charged wires pull it off.

The device was developed by George W. Hewitt, Westinghouse electro-physicist, from principles incorporated in an apparatus invented by Mr. Penney to pull dust and smoke particles out of the air.

OPA Makes Adjustment On Ice Ceiling Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today made provision for the adjustment of abnormally low ceiling prices on ice sold to commercial or industrial users so as to reflect usual summer price levels.

By previous action, OPA had permitted upward adjustment of prices on ice sold to household consumers and the new action extends the same relief to ice manufacturers and distributors on sales to commercial and industrial users.

Congress Agog Over Amazing Mr. Henderson

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—That man Henderson is back again.

His first name is Leon, and he is recognizable by being the most casual dresser in practically any company, and he has a habit of bothering Congress.

This time he is up to his old tricks. He has had the audacity to hire political opponents of some Congressmen right in their own districts, and a delegation of New Deal Congressmen has gone to the White House to complain about him. Can't something be done about it, they demand.

The only excuse that man Henderson gives is that he doesn't think political patronage has any place in wartime and that when he filled the jobs he picked the best man available regardless of party.

What a strange idea that is! Say Mr. Henderson's opponents.

The Amazing Mr. Henderson

The amazing Mr. Henderson has been amazing Congress ever since he was given the impossible job of repealing the law of supply and demand at the Office of Price Administration. Mr. Henderson has more energy, vigor, bluntness, stamina, pertinacity and good humor than almost anybody in Washington. He would talk to a Senator exactly as he would talk to a truck driver, with an easy, first-name informality, and his stout legs up as high as they could get on the nearest object available. When he took the job of regulating prices, Mr. Henderson declared that he was soon going to be at least the second most unpopular man in the country. Most of his friends sighed and agreed and commented—"Well, that's the end of Leon." Now he has offered to resign.

Mr. Henderson conducted a remarkable press conference last week which lasted 70 minutes and in which he did practically all the talking. Here and there a reporter got in a word or two, but that was only a signal for the ruddy-faced Price Administrator to start off again. He felt he had a great deal to say.

When King Canute told the tide not to come in, the waves declined to obey him. The King was disappointed, but, in his heart perhaps, not greatly surprised.

And Prices Obeyed

Leon Henderson had the announcement to make that the tide of rising prices had obeyed him. Maybe they were as nonplussed by him as Congress is. He had been busier than a one-armed paper hanger and he had stepped on more toes than an elephant at a centipede's convention, but—the tide of rising prices had stopped rising.

There were the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on cost of living. They revealed a slight but perceptible decline in living costs. Not very big, perhaps, but as interrupting the rising trend, nothing short of sensational. Mr. Henderson felt pleased and mildly talkative. He explained the situation affably. It would cost money to hold the tide, he told reporters but it would be worth it. And if Congress didn't like what he was trying to do, he commented with complete good humor, and intended to slice the OPA's request for $161,000,000 to carry on its work, as a personal slap at Henderson, he, Henderson, was quite prepared to step down and out. Cuba, he commented, was looking for an OPA administrator of its own. Maybe he could get a job down there.

Mr. Henderson made several points in delivering himself on the subject of price controls: each one probably alienating more people than the last.

How to Alienate People

He said he wasn't interested in hiring political hangers on for his proposed total paid staff of 66,000. That, of course, alienated politicians.

He said the only practical way he knew of conserving rubber was through gasoline rationing. That alienated all the motorists who can't see why they shouldn't joy ride as they like.

He said the greatest pressure on the price level is that coming in Congress for increased farm prices. That alienated the farmers.

And finally Mr. Henderson, with the happy look of some one who had forgotten something — and finally got it, said that the other main danger was from higher wage demands. That satisfactorily brought in all the labor unions to hate Henderson.

The only people not to hate Leon Henderson, if his statistics and economic reasoning is correct (of which it must be admitted there is some controversy in learned circles), are the people who pay taxes to the Government or who buy things for themselves. There are quite a lot of those. Mr. Henderson asserts that he has saved them money.

By halting price inflation, Mr. Henderson says he has saved the Government on military expenditures for steel alone, compared to the rate of inflation in the First World War, $200,000,000. On copper the saving amount to $230,000,000. Taken altogether, he estimates savings of $6,000,000,000 on war and defense expenditures generally that have been already made.

Mr. Henderson is not satisfied with that, however. He wants to do something further, that is very controversial indeed. He wants to outrage old economic concepts still further by paying direct subsidies to high cost producers of military and civilian goods, and justifies this by saying that Britain has already done this to the tune of $1,000,000,000.

Congress has rejected this subsidy scheme but is now reconsidering it.

The argument Mr. Henderson makes for it is this: Certain price ceiling orders were all right as a starter, but now face revision. They are too low for many high-cost firms to do business under. The firms must either go bankrupt or quit business, although their product is much needed. One way of meeting the situation is to raise ceilings on the whole industry. Another would be to keep celings where they are and subsidize directly the high-cost operator. Under the first way the Government would have to pay more for every article involved. Under the second way the Government would have to pay only for the articles of the high cost producers.

That is Mr. Henderson's explanation. The subsidy proposal would, of course, put another "wring" around the neck of old-fashioned economics and would further promote the new war system of regimented economy. It would be applied, Mr. Henderson says, to military and essential civilian goods. Congress is rubbing its chin over Mr. Henderson. A man who has 66,000 proposed jobs to fill and $161,000,000 of proposed apprpriations to spend, must be regarded circumspectly. Maybe it is too much power for any man.

Congress, accordingly, regards the casually-dressed Henderson, with conflicting emotions. Dominant ones are suspicion, affection—and astonishment.

Maximum Charges For Interstate Carriers Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced it had reached an understanding with Price Administrator Leon Henderson that maximum charges prescribed by him for interstate contract carrier service would not be less than the minimum rate set by the ICC.

Acting ICC chairman Clyde B. Aitchison, in a letter to Mr. Henderson, who had proposed the arrangement, said the ICC and Office of Price Administration staffs would co-operate in establishing the machinery necessary for effectuating the arrangement.

Mr. Henderson has fixed maximum charges of contract carriers at their highest March level in a general maximum price regulation already effective as to wholesale charges and scheduled to become effective for retail charges July 1.

He advised the ICC, which has authority to fix minimum but not the maximum charges for these carriers, that a supplementary regulation would be issued to establish the procedure for putting the arrangement into effect.

Mr. Aitchison described the arrangement as "a satisfactory means of effectuating compliance by interstate contract carriers with applicable minimum rate requirements of the Interstate Commerce Act and the price control policies established by OPA."

"We assume," Mr. Aitchison wrote Mr. Henderson, "that you intend that the supplementary regulation shall govern in all instances in which we have prescribed, or may hereafter prescribe, minimum rates and charges for contract carriers in accordance with and for the purposes provided in the Interstate Commerce Act."

Mass. Municipal Booklet

Tyler & Company, Inc., Boston, are making free distribution of the thirty-fourth edition of their booklet giving up-to-date financial statistics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its counties, cities, towns and districts. This edition contains an outline map of the Commonwealth, showing all its political sub-divisions. The statistics given show population, assessed valuation, gross and net debt, net debt ratio and per capita, tax levy, tax collections, tax titles, and a comparison of tax rates.

Heads Accountants

© Bachrach

Prof. Wyman P. Fiske

Elected President of the National Association of Cost Accountants. Professor Fiske, who is Professor of Accounting and Director of the Sponsored Fellowship Program of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has served on the National Board of the N. A. C. A. since 1937 and was Vice-President last year.

OPA Will Fix Retail Service Price Ceiling

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration will issue shortly a complete new price ceiling regulation, effective July 1, for "retail services," including dry cleaning, shoe repair, laundry, tailoring, auto repair and garage service.

The universal price order, as originally announced in April, covered both goods and services and was made effective for services on July 1 but price officials have arrived at the conclusion, it was learned today, that separate treatment for the service industries was desirable.

OPA officials declined to disclose details of the pending order but said that, in general, prices would be based on the March, 1942, levels prescribed by the universal price order. The new regulation is expected this week.

Professional services, such as those of doctors, dentists and lawyers, are exempted from price control by the general price regulation. So also are personal services not connected with commodities, such as barber and beauty shops.

By certain "self-executing" provisions of the new order, officials said, forumlas will be provided for putting maximum prices on services of a seasonal nature. Dr cleaners, for instance, in many cases could not use the level of last March, when their business was mainly in handling woolen apparel, in computing price maximums for washable summer clothing.

The "self-executing" provisions, whatever they may turn out to be, will take care of such situations. It was indicated that the scheme involved some form of cost-plus-normal markup.

Senate Approves Merger of Postal And Western Union

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has approved legislation which would permit merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies.

Senator Ernest McFarland (D), Arizona, said the measure authorizing the voluntary consolidation and merger of all domestic telegraph operations was "soundly in the public interest."

The Senator asserted that the Postal Telegraph Company was "going in the hole" at a rate of $300,000 monthly while Western Union suffered "great losses in recent years." He said that merger should assure an efficient telegraph communication system badly needed for the war effort.

Senator McFarland, author of the bill which now goes to the House, asserted that the merger would release large amounts of critical materials to the War Department.

For example, he said, Western Union immediately could release 6,200 teletype printers and postal, 1,200.

"Obviously," he added, "the postal cannot survive without Government subsidy. The merger will provide a much more efficient communications system."

Senator Allen Ellender (D), Louisiana, asked how a merger could make any great savings possible. Senator McFarland replied that savings could be expected because of "a great turnover of business under war conditions."

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	103.7	103.7	103.7
1 3¼s 46-44	104.7	104.7	104.7
1 2½s 53-49	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 2s 55151 Dec	100.14	100.14	100.14
1 2⅞s 60-55	110.13	110.13	110.13

New York City Bonds

10 3s 80	103	102⅞	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
21 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70½	70½	70½
6 Allied Strs 4½s 51	100½	100½	100½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107	107¼	107¼
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	64	64	64
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
10 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107	106¾	106¾
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107⅛	107¼
4 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
14 Am Tobacco 3s 62	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
7 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	102¼	101¼	102¼
3 AT&SF T Sh L 4 s58	111	111	111
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111¼	111⅛	111¼
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	104	104	104
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	22½	22½	22½
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	74¾	74	74¾
8 A C Line clt 4s 52	64	63½	64
21 A C Line 4½s 64	58⅝	58	58
9 A C Line 5s 45	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
32 B&O 95 st A	25¼	24¾	25½
78 B&O 95 st C	29¼	28¼	28¾
16 B&O 2000 st D	25½	24¾	25½
13 B&O 96 st F	25½	25⅜	25½
42 B&O cv 60 st	19½	19	19¼
82 B&O 4s 48	53¾	53¾	53½
9 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	46	45¼	45¼
8 B&O S W 50 st	37	36¼	37
5 B&O T C 4s 59	43¾	43¼	43¼
7 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52	51¾	52
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	51½	51½	51½
14 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106½	106⅛	106⅛
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103½	103½	103½
1 Beth Stl 3½s 59	104	104	104
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102½	102½	102½
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30	29½	30¼
12 Bklv Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
25 Buf R&P 57 st	34⅛	33¼	34
1 Bush Term 4s 52	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108⅛	108¼	108¼
13 Can Pac 4s 60	111¼	111⅛	111¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	97½	97½	97½
13 Can Pac 4s perp	69¾	69¾	69¾
88 Celanese 3s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	98	98
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
25 Cen Pac 5s 60	50⅞	50¼	50½
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69½	68⅞	69½
2 Cen P Th Sh L 4s 54	62	62	62
17 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17	17	17
2 Cerian-Ist 5½s 48	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 C&O 3½s 96D	101	101	101
13 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18½	18¼	18½
12 Chi&Q gen 4s 58	76¼	76	76
8 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	91	90¾	91
45 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86⅛	86	86⅛
23 Chi Gt West 4s 88	64¼	63¾	64⅛
10 Chi I&L 5s 66	73¼	73¼	73¼
71 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14⅜	14¾	14½
21 CMSJ&P aj 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
35 CMSP 4½s 89C	35	34¾	35
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	35	34⅞	35
10 CM&SP gen 4s 89	34½	34½	34½
8 CM&SP 3½s 89B	32½	32½	32½
3 Chi & NW 6½s 36	35	35	35
1 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	17	17	17
25 Chi & NW gen 5s 87	19½	18½	18½
65 Chi & NW 4¾s 67	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
5 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	13¾	13¾	13¾
7 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
17 Chi & NW 4s 87	25	24⅝	24⅝
3 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 CRI & P 4s 88	22⅛	22	22⅛
43 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
6 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	100	100	100
3 Chi & W Ind 4¼s 62	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
2 Childs Co 5s 43	42½	43	43
12 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
33 CCC&StL 4½s 77	43⅞	42½	43½
13 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	66⅛	66	66
10 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Col F&I 5s 43	102	102	102
12 Columbia G 5s 52 May	86	86	86
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	83⅛	83	83⅛
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109½	109½	109½
10 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103½	103⅜	103⅜
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103	103	103
6 Con Prs 4s 54	28	28	28
9 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88¾	88¼	88¼
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89⅞	89¼	89⅞
81 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55	54⅛	54⅞
1 D & R G 4½s 38	15¼	15¼	15¼
63 D & R G 4s 36	15¾	15	15¼
3 D & R G West 5s 78	15½	15½	15½
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Det Ed 3s 70	104½	104¼	104½
1 Erie 4½s 53	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
31 Erie 4½s 2015	46¼	45¾	45¾
12 Erie 4s 95	90½	90¼	90¼
35 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
90 Fla E Cst 5s 74	13⅜	12¾	13⅛
10 Fla E Cst 5s 70 ct	12	12	12
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94½	94⅛	94½
15 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104	104	104
4 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	79¾	79½	79½
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	79½	79¼	79½
5 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
19 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	94¾	94½	94¾
73 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93½	93¼	93¼
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	70	70	70
17 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1 Gulf M & Ohio 4s 75	39	38½	38¾
9 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39	38½	38¾
33 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41¾	41¾	41¾
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12⅝	12¾
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101¾
18 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41	40½	40½
17 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¾	46	46
15 Ill Cen 4s 53	43½	43¼	43¼
33 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	42¼	43
45 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42½	41½	41¾
10 Ill Cen 5s 55	52	51½	52
14 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	54	54	54
3 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	42	42	42
5 Ill Cen StL 3s 51	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
5 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	50	50	50
35 ICS&LS&NO 5s 63A	45¼	44½	44¾
1 ICS&LS&NO 4½s 63	41¼	41	41¼
1 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
2 Interlake Ir cv 4s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
16 Int Gt No 5s 56 B	15	15	15
1 Int Hy El cv 6s 44	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	56¼	56¼	56¼
22 Int T&T 5s 55	56½	56⅜	56½
3 Jones&Lau St 3¼s 61	96	96	96
3 KC South 5s 50	66¼	66¼	66¼
5 KC South 3s 50	57¼	57⅛	57⅛
7 KC Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Kresge Found 3s 50	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78	78	78
15 LE&West 3s 47	97½	97½	97½
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49⅝	49	49⅝
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37	36¾	36¾
15 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32½	32	32¼
28 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29½	29½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	27½	27½	27½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	56½	56½	56½
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95¾	95⅜	95⅝
15 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	78	78	78
8 Lou & N 5s 2003	100	100	100
11 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81⅛	81	81
10 Maine Cen 4s 45	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
31 Marion St Shov 6s 47	98½	98⅛	98½
3 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	89	89	89
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
15 M&S L cn 5s 34 ct	6½	6⅛	6½
7 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12¾	12¾	12¾
33 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
46 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34¼	33⅛	34⅛
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	16½	16½	16½
46 M-K-T 4½s 78	30	29	29½
71 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39	38½	38½
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	27¾	27½	27¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26¼	26	26¼
66 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26⅛	25⅞	26
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26⅛	26	26⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
75 Mo Pac 5s 81	26¼	25⅞	26
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Mor &Essex 5s 55	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34¾	34¼	34¾
45 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36	35½	35½
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅞	104½	104⅞
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100½	100½	100½
5 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	124	124	124
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	72	72	72
4 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	40	40	40
2 NY&Putnam 4s 93	40	40	40
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	47¾	46⅝	47
118 NYC 4½s 2013 A	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞
33 NYC cn 4s 98	45⅝	44¼	45⅜
85 NYC cv 3 s 52	51	48½	49¾
13 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	95½	94¾	95½
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74	73⅞	74
26 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61	60¼	60¼
10 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 78	56	56	56
4 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	52	52	52
84 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	34½	33½	34¼
2 NYNH&H cll 6s 40	49½	49½	49½
39 NYNH&H 4½s 67	32¾	31⅝	31⅝
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	29	29	29
13 NYNH&H 4s 56	28½	28½	28½
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	27	27	27
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	34	34	34
2 NY S&W Term 5s 43	87	87	87
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	109	109	109
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	57¾	53¾	53¾
3 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	23¾	23¾	23¾
26 Norf & W 4s 96	125¾	125¾	125¾
150 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60	59	59¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	48¾	48	48⅛
24 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45¼	44⅜	45⅛
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	68⅜	68	68½
7 NorPac 3s 2047	39¼	39¼	29¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	109	109	109
4 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
11 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	111½	111	111
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
5 Para Pict 4s 56	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 65	101⅜	101¼	101¼
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88½	87¾	88½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96¾	96¼	96⅝
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90	89⅞	89⅞
42 Pen RR 3½s 52	87⅛	86½	86⅞
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	66	65½	66
11 Pere Marq 4½s 80	55⅞	55½	55⅞
6 Pere Marq 4s 56	56⅞	56½	56⅞
4 Phelps Dodge 3⅜ 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Phil Bal & Wash 5s 74	116¾	116⅞	116⅞
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
1 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9	9	9
6 Philippine Ry 4s 37 37	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100	100	100
2 PSS&SL 5s 75B	104⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 PCC&StL 4½s 77	99½	99½	99½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Portl Gen 4½s 60	86	86	86
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	87	87	87
3 P Svc E&G 3¼s 68	110½	110½	110½
4 P Svc No Ill 3½s 68R	109	109	109
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74¾	74⅜	74⅜
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Rep Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101½	101½
7 Rep Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101½	101½
6 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49	21½	21	21½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39	84½	84½	84½
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	84½	84½	84½
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	37	37	37
1 Wab Oma 3½s 41 ct	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
42 Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	34¼	33⅝	34
20 Wabash 4s 81 wi	42	41½	41½
10 Wabash 4s 71 wi	77½	77½	77½
2 Walwrth 4s 55	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
5 Warren Bros 6s 41 rct	103½	103½	103½
1 West Pen P 5s 63 E	108½	108½	108½
33 West Shore 4s 2361	39	37⅞	39
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	37¼	37¼	37¼
10 Westn Md 4s 52	85½	85	85½
14 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	102	102	102
6 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25½	25½	25½
2 Western Un 5s 51	81	81	81
4 Western Un 5s 60	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
5 Western Un 4½s 50	80	79⅜	79⅜
10 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92	92	92
5 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105	105	105
4 Wis Cen 4s 49	40¼	40¼	40¼
50 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	31¼	30	30
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
23 Argentine 4½s 48	94	94	94
5 Australia 4½s 56	57	57	57
5 Buen A 4½s 77	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1 Buen A 4½s 75	66¼	66¼	66¼
8 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
2 Canada 4s 60	106	106	106
3 Canada 3s 67	95¼	95	95¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 Chile 6s 62	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chile 7s 63	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Cuba 5½s 45	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Medellin Mun 6½s54	11	11	11
4 Met Water 5½s 50	67	67	67
5 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6½	6½	6½
17 Mex 4s asd 45	6¼	6¼	6¼
9 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16½	16½	16½
10 Minas Ger 6½s 59	16⅜	16½	16½
10 Norway 4½s 65	58	58	58
8 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	65½	65¼	65½
1 Peru 7s 59	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	16	16	16
10 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	69½	69½	69½
8 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	16½	16½	16½
10 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	63	63	63
10 Urug aj 3¾s 4s 4½s 79	57½	57½	57½
7 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	60¾	60½	60½

Total today 4,513,200, previous day 4,432,000 week ago 4,910,500, year ago 7,622,000, two years ago 5,746,900. Jan. 1 to date 1,073,292,300, year ago 1,057,392,425, two years ago 832,048,550.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.18¾	1.18⅛	1.18⅜	1.18⅞
Minneapolis	1.11⅛	1.10½	1.10¾	1.11⅛
Kansas City	1.11⅝	1.11	1.11⅛	1.11⅜
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.80⅜	.80⅜
September Wheat:				
Chicago	1.21⅝	1.20⅜	1.21	1.21⅜
Minneapolis	1.13⅞	1.13¼	1.13½	1.13⅞
Kansas City	1.13¾	1.13⅛	1.13¼	1.13⅜
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.25	1.24	1.24¼	1.24¾
Minneapolis	1.16⅞	1.16⅜	1.16½	1.16¾
Kansas City	1.16½	1.15⅞	1.16	1.16¼
July Corn:				
Chicago	.86⅜	.86½	.86⅜	.86½
Kansas City	.83¼	.82⅞	.83	.83⅛
September Corn:				
Chicago	.89¼	.88⅞	.89⅛	.89⅛
Kansas City	.85¾	.85⅜	.85⅝	.85¾
July Oats:				
Chicago	.48½	.48⅛	.48	.48⅛
Minneapolis	.44⅛	.44	.44⅛	.44¼
Winnipeg	.....	.....	.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago:				
July	.65⅞	.65¼	.65⅝	.65¾
September	.68⅞	.68⅛	.68⅛	.68¾
December	.72¾	.72⅛	.72¼	.72½

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July old)	1.76⅜	1.77½	1.76¼	1.76⅞	1.76¼
(new)	.....	.....	.....	1.78⅛	1.78
Oct.	1.76⅛	1.76¼	1.75⅜	1.75¾	1.76
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	1.77¼	1.77½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	12.67	12.77	12.67	12.77	12.62
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	12.82	12.77
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	12.80	12.80
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	12.82	12.82

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.5b	96.5
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	96.0n	97.0
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	96.0n	97.0
March	.....	.....	.....	95.5n	....

Tops

July	120.2	120.3	119.8	120.0	120.3
Oct.	121.8	121.8	121.0	121.2b	121.5
Dec.	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.0b	122.2
March	123.0	123.0	122.5	122.7b	122.8
May	123.2	123.2	123.0	123.0	122.9

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	18.36	18.46	18.30	18.33	18.33
Oct.	18.73	18.83	18.66	18.69	18.69
Dec.	18.87	18.96	18.79	18.84	18.81
March	19.05	19.14	18.99	19.00	19.00
May	19.14	19.23	19.11	19.12	19.09

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71b	8.71
September	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.76b	8.76

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	...	...	...	6.30b	6.30

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	37.15	37.20	37.15	37.15	37.10
†June				37.75b	35.90

Eggs

†October	33.75	33.85	33.70	33.80	33.70
†November				37.75b	33.25

Potatoes

†November	2.50b 2.50

*S.s. †F.s. ‡R.s. a—Asked. b—Bid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Use of Wholesalers' Price Lists

WASHINGTON (AP)—Drug and Hardware stores, jewelers and other retailers who must have statements of maximum prices on file for publi cinspection by July 1 may use catalogues or similar printed price lists supplied by wholesalers, manufacturers or trade organizations, the Office of Price Administrator said today, as long as they include every item in stock which is covered by the ceiling.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¾	8⅛
American Barge Line Co	9½	10⅝
American Hardware Co	19	21
American Manufacturing	21	24
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	62¾	..
Appleton Company	26¼	29
Appleton Company 7 pf	107½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3⅜
Arlington Mills	37¼	40¼
Arnold Print Works	14⅛	15¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24⅜
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅜	13
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¼	19¾
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	101	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58	..
Bird & Son, Inc. 5 pf	98	102
Boston Wharf Company	16⅜	18¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28¼	30¾
Brown Co	1	1½
Brown Co pf	19¾	22½
Campbell A S Co, Inc	3¼	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	40	..
Chapman Calve Manufac	26¾	29½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13	14⅞
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¾	22⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Draper Corporation	53¼	57½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14	15⅞
Eastern Corporation	3⅜	4⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	15⅞	17⅞
Exolon Co	8	9¾
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	13⅜
Family Loan Society pf A	22½	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	40¾	44
Fruit of the Loom	9¼	11⅛
General Fire Extinguisher	27	29½
General Machinery	23	25½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅜	11
Goodall Worsted Company	16½	19½
Graton & Knight Co	7	8¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64	68½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	26½	29¼
Great Northern Paper Co	28½	31
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	50¼	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	17
Harrington & Richardson	3	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	7½	9
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅜	8½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10⅛	12
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅜	15½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¼	24½
Hooker Electro Chem	19½	21¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	39¾	42¼
International Machine Goal	8¾	10
Keith George E Co	107	..
Kendall Company	6⅜	8½
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅜	16¾
Landers Frary & Clark	23¾	26
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Ludlow Mgf Associates	84½	89½
Marathon Paper Mills	32¾	35¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	43	46¼
Merck & Co	26½	29¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	106½	111½
Merrimack Manufacturing	17¼	20¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71¾	76¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	18¼	21¼
Millers Falls Company	27	30¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾

ENGLAND

LEEDS
(Continued)

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
43, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

Try E. HUTTON
For GOOD COAL and COKE
101, Becketts Park Drive, Headingley, Leeds 6 — Phone 52128

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WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — buy Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
4, Parker Street, Liverpool. 29, Bridge Street Row, Chester. 76, Mostyn Street, Llandudno.

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
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KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

The Cloister Press Limited
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Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

MANSFIELD
TELEPHONE 1056
FLORIST & FRUITERER
FRESH SUPPLIES DAILY
Dorothy Child
43 LEEMING STREET
MANSFIELD

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
THE JUNIOR SHOP
is now open at
JOHN MOSES
For young ladies in their early teens and their younger sisters.
The Coats, Suits and Frocks are all that these Fashion-minded young ladies can desire.
GRAINGER STREET NEWCASTLE 1 Telephone 20674

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM
WIRELESS NEWS!
Today's essential service
Consult "THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
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Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
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SCARBOROUGH
For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS
83, Newborough, Scarborough. 15, Coney Street, York.

ENGLAND

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"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES' CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24295

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
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BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
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FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

SHREWSBURY
TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
21, Castle Street, Shrewsbury. 4, Piccadilly, Hanley.

SOUTHPORT
BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

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PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
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COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes and Coats.
Coupar Limited
The Furriers
241, Sauchiehall Street
Phone: Douglas 2389

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

FLORENCE GORDON
297 Sauchiehall Street C. 2
is now showing
BLOUSES and JUMPERS
to be worn with the
NEW TAILORED SUITS

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

Quality Furniture Specialists
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture are still obtainable. Come in and let us show them to you.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

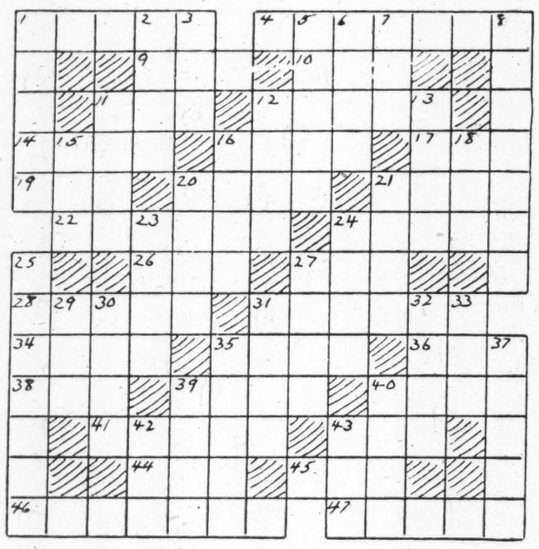
Daily Quotation

I argue not against Heav'n's hand or will,
nor bate a jot
Of heart or hope, but still bear up and steer
Right onward.

—JOHN MILTON

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was William Tell's nationality?
4—What are commonly classified as "continental" or "oceanic"?
9—By what instrument is bolt of a lock drawn?
10—In what South American country is Medellin (abbr.)?
11—What is hard stone of a drupaceous fruit?
12—What are croquet wickets?
14—What Greek god was son of Zeus and Hera?
16—What musical instrument did Wainamoinen play?
17—What article of food is mentioned in song "Billy Boy"?
19—Armed conflict.
20—What is a tonguefish?
21—Falke is costumed as bat when he attends what in opera "Die Fledermaus"?
22—Who wrote "Tom Brown's School Days"?
24—What do you call the earth and its inhabitants?
26—Lubricant.
27—Plaything.
28—What is said to be the noblest of musical instruments?
31—Who is locksmith in "Barnaby Rudge"?
34—Handle of a sword is what?
35—What is a rib or heavy twill in a fabric?
36—What "also rises" in Ernest Hemingway's novel?
38—To grow old.
39—A curfew is announced by what?
40—What is first name of singer associated with "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain"?
41—Who is described as "all tears" in Shakespeare's "Hamlet"?
43—What is the blue wildebeest?
44—What river was near home of a jolly miller?
45—What is a Hawaiian timber tree with valuable fine-grained wood?
46—What is a small republic in Pyrenees between France and Spain?
47—What is watertight suit of a diver called?

Down

1—What is a prepared tube used for sucking up a beverage?
2—What implements are associated with slalom?
3—To establish.
5—What is notch or incision made as a tally mark?
6—What is ring or fold forming a catch?
7—High mountain.
8—What is the river of opera "Lohengrin"?
11—Callao is chief seaport of what country?
12—"Laughing Cavalier" was painted by whom?
13—What is general term for any mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like?
15—Cheer.
16—Who is goatherd of opera "Dinorah"?
18—Wabash River forms part of boundary between Indiana and what State (abbr.)?
20—What is front edge of the tibia?
21—What movie actor plays title role in "Hopalong Cassidy" series?
23—To what creature does Dinorah sing a lullaby?
24—Ancient Greeks wore, read, or rode a peplos—which?
25—What was Mme. Gadski's first name?
27—How would you describe a grandfather clock?
29—What is a turnout or equipage?
30—What is a secluded and narrow valley?
31—In poetic and religious use, the earth is sometimes called what?
32—Who obtained a mess of pottage in a trade?
33—What is used on a bolt, or screw, for holding something?
35—Who composed "Der Freischutz"?
37—If you spoke of something as occurring on the Greek calends, when would it take place?
39—What is a South African of Dutch or Huguenot descent?
40—What is a knot or burr in wood?
42—What is an artificial language?
43—What is a gazelle of Tibet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Cyclones Rotate One Way North and the Other South of the Equator?

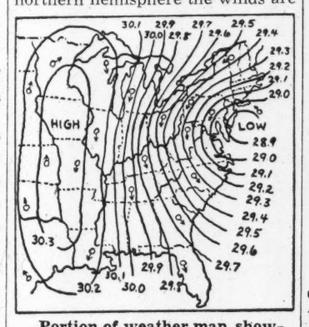
The cyclone is sometimes confused in popular usage with the tornado, hurricane, or other destructive windstorm.

Meteorologically, however, a cyclone is rather a system of winds circulating spirally about a center where the barometric pressure is low. In temperate latitudes, cyclones cover hundreds or even thousands of square miles. They are not necessarily stormy but may be accompanied by cloudy weather, rain, or snow.

The primary movement of the air which surrounds our globe is up from the heated belt of the tropics, outward toward the poles, dropping back to earth at latitudes about 35 degrees north and 30 degrees south, flowing thence along the earth's surface toward the equator and the poles.

If the earth were not spinning on its axis, this air movement would result in due north-and-south winds. However, since the earth is rotating, winds traveling toward the equator are constantly reaching new latitudes at which the velocity of rotation of the earth's surface is greater than that of the region just passed over.

These winds, while they tend in general to rotate with the earth, are not rigidly attached to it. Consequently, they lag a bit behind as the velocity of the earth's surface increases. As a result, in the northern hemisphere the winds are



Portion of weather map, showing cyclone disappearing off East Coast.

deflected to the right, and in the southern hemisphere they turn to the left.

Another result of the earth's rotation is that cyclones generated in the northern hemisphere tend to flow in counterclockwise spirals, the rotation of the earth imparting a westward motion to the flow equatorward of the dense, dry air, and an eastward motion to the northward flow of light, moist air. In the southern hemisphere, the effect of the earth's rotation is to form cyclones with clockwise spirals.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Just for Fun ..... Reamer Keller

"Leave the key under the doormat—we're not going to wait up for them all night!"

Cabbages and Kings

Little Saboteurs

One ingenious salvage officer at Ashford, Kent, has about 1,000 school children working for him. He has persuaded them they are all clogs in the wheels of production."—Evening paper, spotted by Punch.

* * *

Salesmanship

Are you a good salesman? According to Oslico, magazine of the Ohio State Life Insurance Company, you are in this category if you have:

The curiosity of a cat.
The tenacity of a bulldog.
The determination of a taxicab driver.
The patience of a self-sacrificing wife.
The enthusiasm of a co-ed.
The friendliness of a child.
The simplicity of a jackass.
The assurance of a college boy.
The tireless energy of a collector of past-due bills.

* * *

Housecleaning

An ingenious Wakesha, Wis., housewife took inventory of her chinaware and wherever she found the label "Made in Japan," painted it out and etched in its place, "Remember Pearl Harbor."

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou shalt call me, My father; and shalt not turn away from me.—JER. 3:19

In Lighter Vein

Poor Trade, However

"The same tornado that blew away my father's wagon dumped an automobile in the front yard."

"That's no tornado—that's a trade wind."—Oil Weekly.

Where It Can Be Seen

The artist was showing a critic through his studio.

"This picture," he said, pointing to one of his early efforts, "is one I painted to keep the wolf away from the door."

"Indeed!" replied the critic. "Then why don't you hang it on the door knob, where he can see it?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighborliness And Twenty-Four Hours Leave

Seattle, Wash.

Neighborliness is not gone in this busy world, for the recent experience of a local beauty shop owner bears witness to that. One morning recently she answered the telephone to hear her son greeting her from San Francisco. "Hello, mom," he enthusiastically shouted, "this is your blue-eyed boy—hop a plane at once for California—I have 24 hours' leave." The boy had been in the Orient for a year and a half. The owner of the shop turned away from the phone and her brief happiness turned to dismay when she wondered how she could get away soon enough to share a part of that precious leave with her boy. Word of the incident sped rapidly through the shop—customers and operators got busy on the problem. The wife of an airline official had just been put under a hair drier. She immediately got on the phone, found there was a plane out of the city in one hour, and made arrangements for her husband to get hold of some money and a reservation. It was too early for the banks to open and the proprietor of the shop had very little money in the cash register. One customer handed her twenty dollars. An operator ran across the street to a drug store and bought a small bag fitted with the necessary toilet articles. The beauty shop owner had come to work in her uniform and in one of her oldest coats, so from the wonderful people in that shop a new coat was produced, a dress, and a customer who had just come in with a bag of newly purchased undergarments donated those. The airline official's wife put her own hat on the mother's head and drove her to the airport where the official met them with two hundred dollars and her reservation.

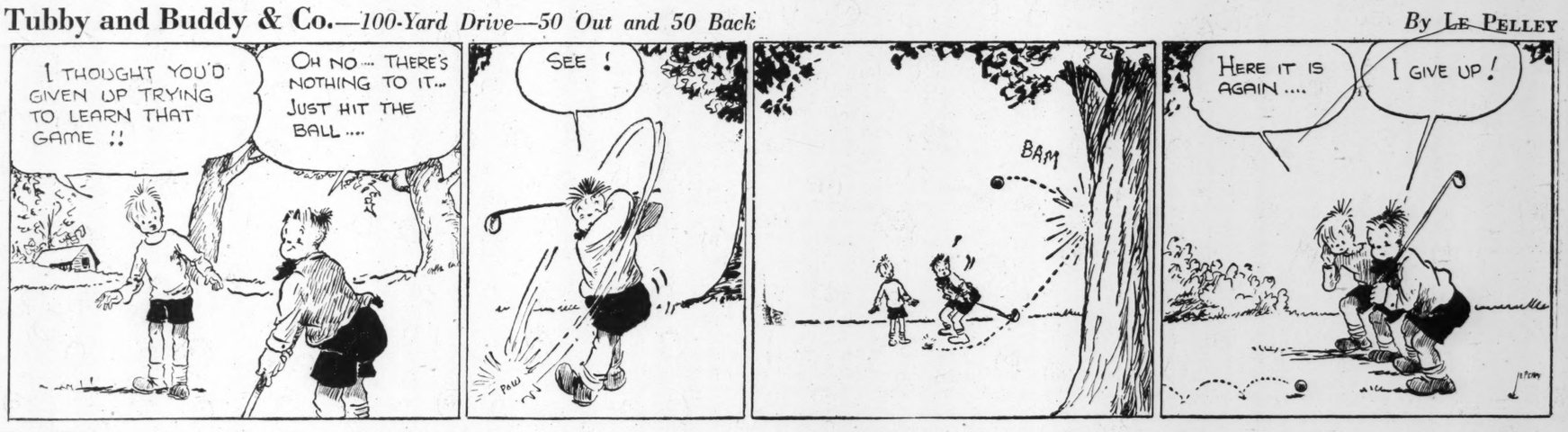
It was a very stylish beauty shop owner who got off the plane in San Francisco, to be met by her blue-eyed boy holding a dozen red roses for "Mom."

Paper Saving

The London (England) Passenger Transport Board estimates that by reducing ticket thickness .004 of an inch, it will save 480 tons of paper a year

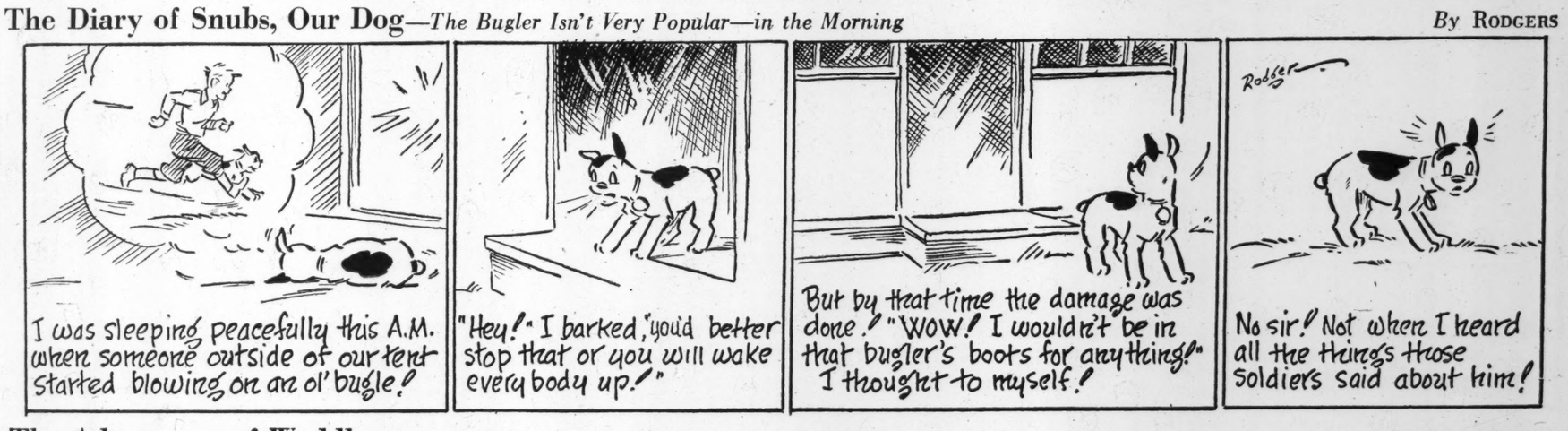
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*100-Yard Drive—50 Out and 50 Back*

By LE PELLEY


I THOUGHT YOU'D GIVEN UP TRYING TO LEARN THAT GAME !!
OH NO... THERE'S NOTHING TO IT... JUST HIT THE BALL....
SEE !
PAW!
BAM
HERE IT IS AGAIN....
I GIVE UP!

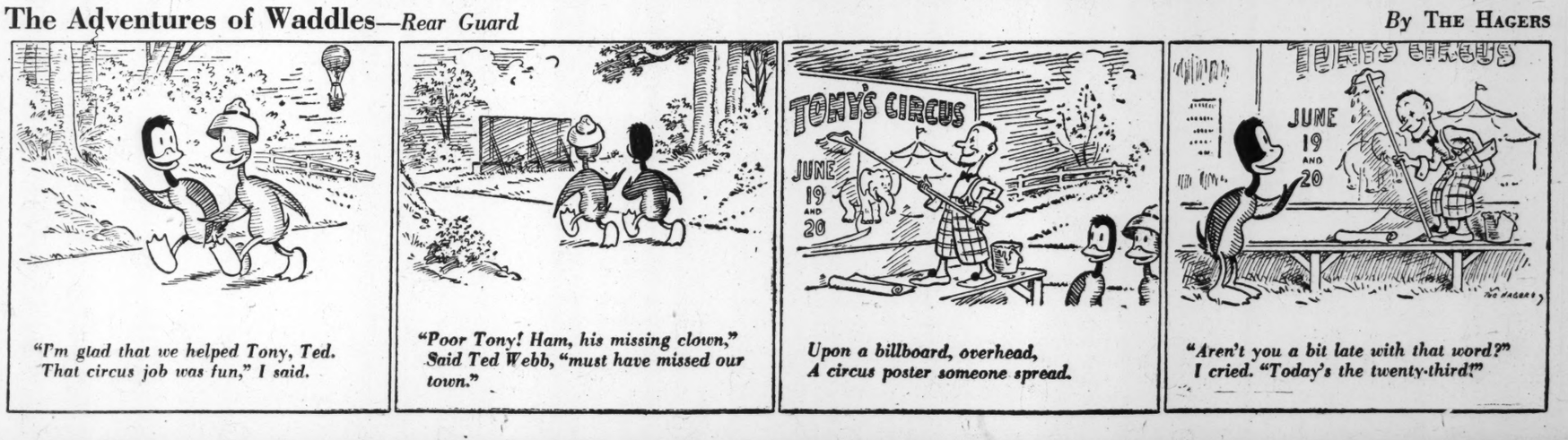
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Bugler Isn't Very Popular—in the Morning*

By RODGERS


I was sleeping peacefully this A.M. when someone outside of our tent started blowing on an ol' bugle!
"Hey!" I barked, "you'd better stop that or you will wake everybody up!"
But by that time the damage was done! "WOW! I wouldn't be in that bugler's boots for anything!" I thought to myself!
No sir! Not when I heard all the things those soldiers said about him!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Rear Guard*

By THE HAGERS



"I'm glad that we helped Tony, Ted. That circus job was fun," I said.

"Poor Tony! Ham, his missing clown," Said Ted Webb, "must have missed our town."

Upon a billboard, overhead, A circus poster someone spread.

"Aren't you a bit late with that word?" I cried. "Today's the twenty-third!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The First Front

Amid all the speculation about a second front, the peoples of the United Nations will do well to look to the First Front—their own thinking. Public opinion can help to win the war, but not by guessing, not by jumping from extremes of elation to the depths of despair, not by emotional agitation to overthrow informed military judgment, not by turning its hostility on friends and allies instead of the enemy. Bad news—such as the fall of Tobruk, Nazi gains at Sevastopol, and Japanese advances in China and the Aleutians—always tests the First Front.

In such times steadiness of thought and consecration of purpose are doubly needed. Men and women who understand the moral and spiritual issues in the war will waste little time wondering what Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt mean by saying that they are planning the "earliest maximum concentration of Allied war power upon the enemy." They know that the chief architects of United Nations strategy are not giving away any military secrets. They know that so long as the First Front is active and united, the necessary military measures will be wisely designed, properly timed and vigorously carried through.

Nor will men and women who want to maintain their own liberties and help other peoples win freedom and justice play the enemy's game by squabbling among themselves.

Recently a group of psychologists made a cross-section survey of opinion as expressed in editorials and letters in average newspapers. They found that half of the material dealing with the war was directed against the enemy, but the rest of it was aimed at some ally or some economic or political group within America.

In other words half the hostility and energy in this opinion was turned toward Britain, Russia, Congress, Jews, labor unions, rationing officials, corporations, Republicans, Democrats, liberals, conservatives, etc. Often these divisions were directly encouraged by Axis propaganda. Anyone listening to the shortwave from Berlin or Rome can quickly see how too many Americans are parroting enemy propaganda against other Americans or their Allies.

Freedom of speech must be retained. And the people will inevitably form opinions about the conduct of the war, either political or military. Public opinion can, by a positive, prayerful attitude greatly improve the conduct of the war. But the more devoted the purpose, the less idle speculation and irresponsible criticism there will be. Does anyone imagine that the embattled men and women of Sevastopol are guessing about a second front or denouncing the British failure at Tobruk or the American failure in the Aleutians? We cannot all fight as they are. But all of us can help hold the First Front of steady purpose and consecrated thought.

Laval, Nazi Slaver

It is something more than a month since a Nazi decree increased working-hours in French factories. That decree foreshadowed the move now made by Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, to send French workers into Germany. By increasing work hours when there was already insufficient work to go round, the Nazis caused many Frenchmen to be thrown out of their jobs, thus enlarging France's labor surplus and causing many French workers to face a hopeless future.

After several weeks of this "softening up" process, the Nazi mouthpiece, Laval, steps forward with an "appeal" to Frenchmen to separate themselves from homeland and from families and offer their services in Germany to the would-be master-race of Europe. On these terms, the Nazis are to return some French prisoners of war.

Laval must know as well as anyone else that he is adding one more betrayal to the many that the French people have suffered at his hands. He knows he is merely asking civilians to become prisoners of the Third Reich in the place of soldiers.

But his reasons are clear. He states that he "desires a German victory." This, he says, is for France's sake, to prevent France from being "cheated." Such a remark must produce ironic laughter among Frenchmen. It will not produce many voluntary French workers for German factories. But it is obvious that means of compulsion were being devised weeks ago in the Nazi program of sabotaging Frenchmen's jobs in France before offering them slavery in Germany.

Making the Wallpaper Stick

"Like It in December as You Did in May," may soon become the apartment-house landlord's wartime theme song. In any event the lady who just adored stripes last spring but who—now that it is summer—just must have picture paper with little lily pools on it, is going to get no sympathy from the Office for Emergency Management.

The OEM has just clarified the War Production Board's conservation order L-41 to make it understandable to tenants and landlords, with the result that both now may know that redecoration of apartments and houses to keep them in proper condition is permissible, but that the sometimes iron whims of tenants must go the way of all scrap metal—into the war effort.

There will not be many arguments as to what is and what is not needful to keep a wartime home habitable. People who, as it seemed to the landlord, used to spend their leisure thinking up "improvements" for his property—at his expense—now have less leisure. And many of them are wondering, not whether a pink bedroom is preferable to a blue one, but whether the barracks in which William, Jr., is spending the summer are cool and mosquito proof.

It is said that crisis brings out the real self in most people. From this crisis we are all learning that most people's real selves are better than we suspected. This is true whether they are landlords or tenants. As for the lady who liked stripes yesterday but wants pond lilies today—well, it's still a woman's privilege to change her mind, so long as she doesn't really expect to change the wallpaper.

Justice and the Poll Tax

Exact justice often involves close and complex questions. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., Governor of Virginia, gave implicit recognition to this fact in granting a fifth reprieve to Odell Waller, Negro sharecropper whose plight has been rather widely publicized. Citizens of North or South who attempt to pass snap judgments are not likely to throw much light on a case already carefully studied by Virginia officials, judicial and executive.

Yet there is natural, widespread, and proper interest in seeing justice done in a situation that has been discussed as presenting the question of fairness of juries drawn in southern States from the limited lists of those who pay poll taxes. Unfortunately this question was not raised in the original trial of Waller's case; hence it is difficult for a court to remand it for a new hearing on a question raised only after appeal.

Moreover, it is not admitted that the Pittsylvania County jury list was confined to poll-tax payers. The trial judge says the commissioners were required to choose "good substantial and intelligent citizens" of a type who "usually pay their poll taxes as well as other debts." Regions which have invoked "blue ribbon" grand juries as an aid to law enforcement may find some impediment in criticizing this procedure.

Some ground exists for arguing that a jury which is to try a man should include some who share his economic background and viewpoint. This is part of the broader question of the propriety of the poll tax as a requisite to suffrage or other civic functions. In the present case there is apparently little evidence on which another jury might render a different verdict, except as to whether Waller's shooting of his white landlord involved sufficient premeditation to constitute first-degree murder.

If the verdict was overly severe there will be opportunity for Governor Darden to temper it after the hearing which will be held June 29 on a petition for clemency. Outsiders will wish him wisdom in that decision and will hope for a careful reassessment of the poll tax question by Southerners generally, many of whom already believe it is out of place as a qualification for suffrage or jury duty in a democracy.

Louis Lochner says "the German people are praying for delivery from the most un-German German that ever held sway over them." But having lost their democracy, Germans are finding they've lost their free delivery system.

If that fellow who has a sure-fire way of getting fifty miles to the gallon of gas has a spark of patriotism and love for his fellow-men, it's time for him to speak up now.

The most cheering news since Midway is the word from deep in the heart of Texas that watermelons are ripe. Ah, a fruit that doesn't call for sugar.

Forced Landing

Down the Middle of the Road

The Mental War

By Erwin D. Canham

We are in the midst of the "bad news" which we had been warned to expect this summer as the enemy Powers attempt to take advantage of their last time-opportunity. The enemy is still capitalizing on his years of preparation. The winters—as long ago as the mid-'thirties, and perhaps earlier—that General Rommel spent "vacationing" in Cyrenaica are serving him well. The summers of salmon-fishing which Japanese spent in the Aleutian waters were the means by which they have established footholds at Attu and Kiska. And the years of psychological pummeling which the democracies took—and to which some of them succumbed—are only now being reversed by clear thinking from within.

So long as the enemy proceeds according to his prearranged plan, things seem to go well for him. Whenever we are able to interrupt the plan, and force our foes to extemporize, things go better for us. This is particularly true as regards the Japanese, and not so true for the more resourceful Germans, but it still has an over-all significance which ought to make it our first order of strategy. Even when the German drive moved faster than its leaders expected—as in the conquest of the Low Countries—the plan was interrupted, and the invasion of Britain could not follow. Some of Japan's earlier victories no doubt exceeded Tokyo's own expectations.

But it is in reverse that we must surprise Japan and Germany. Britain's air organization and striking power probably exceed calculations; the extent and mobility of America's might is larger than would have been thought. And from time to time we do things which could not have been anticipated.

* * *

Most of all, our failure to succumb to the psychological warfare which helped demolish much of the continent has been our great source of resistant surprise. Britain's *sang-froid* after the fall of France furnished the first great instance of the revival of democratic morale. The failure of Britain's people to be shaken after the fearful bombing of Plymouth on May 10, 1941, is listed by Quentin Reynolds in his new book as the moment when the British won the war. And one might say that America won its war when its men and women in the front lines showed their epic courage on Bataan.

These were not, of course, simply acts of resistance to psychological warfare. But our ability to withstand these physical blows came because we had not given in to the mental kind of attack. That the enemy's attack was actually mental is coming to be understood more and more. One well-known psychiatrist, N. E. Ischlondsky, states the situation with particular vigor in the June 21 New York Times when he writes, after discounting crude attitude-influencing propaganda:

"Another kind of propaganda appeals to the conscious psychic life of the individual and penetrates his mind without his being aware of it. It provokes no suspicion and meets with no resistance. It is something new. All the conquered democracies were undermined by it long before they were invaded.

"Even this new kind of propaganda does not embrace the means of opposing it. . . . We must deal with a whole system of knowledge which should be applied. The democracies are many years behind the enemy in applying the exact science of psychological warfare as it has been evolved from studies of the brain dynamics of human behavior."

* * *

This latter statement is doubtless correct as applied to the leadership and the rank and file of democracies. It underlines the need for action—early and continuous—on the part of those who do understand this kind of mental warfare. As Mr. Ischlondsky continues: "All the essential techniques of psychological warfare are known and specific defenses have been developed. If this knowledge were applied the country could soon be immunized against subversive influences and the war shortened."

The techniques to which Mr. Ischlondsky refers may not be precisely the same as those employed by others who have long been active in the warfare against mental malpractice, but it is important that the battle is being generalized, each with his own weapons for the time being. It is important that the underlying nature of the enemy is recognized in different quarters.

The weapons of the adversary may seem to be dealing us hard blows. But it is necessary to count our gains. Not the least of them—one reiterates—are the continuing signs that the American people are determined to help organize and preserve the next peace. Latest sign of this awareness is in the new book, "The Problems of Lasting Peace," by Herbert Hoover and Hugh Gibson. These two great and experienced leaders reach the unswerving conclusion not only that a sound peace can be based only on complete military defeat of Germany and Japan, but that the United States must take a full part in organizing and maintaining peace.

Thus President Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace, Secretary Hull and Undersecretary Welles, former President Hoover, former Ambassador Gibson, Wendell Willkie as titular leader of the G. O. P. and a good many other forthright Republicans, like Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota, are now newly on record for a peace organization with the United States *in*. There still remain the Congressional isolationists. There is still the large chance of weary reaction among ordinary people.

But the auguries are very good that within America's own thinking, the first battle has already been won. It should be increasingly clear that we will not have won the war unless we have also determined to win the peace.

Our Readers Say—

American Boys in Libya

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noticed that in your paper, in describing the big tank battle in Libya, it said that no United States troops were in the battle, but American observers are there and American-built tanks and aircraft form an important part of the Allied equipment as well as American mechanics.

For nearly two years the American Field Service has been serving the Free French and British Armies there with American volunteer drivers. In view of an urgent appeal recently received from the Free French in Libya, I am sending you this letter which I trust you will publish, as I am sure your readers will be interested in the support going to them there by American volunteers.

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE
S. Prescott Fay, Vice-Chairman
Boston

Cards for British Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You may recall that you printed a note I sent requesting colored picture cards for British children. They are studying America in their schools. Mrs. Gordon Campbell, an American now in Southam, Warwickshire, writes that nearly two thousand cards have arrived, and are very much appreciated. She says: "It seems to me that if we are really to have complete understanding between our two nations that association will have to begin with the young in their formative years. I have been thrilled to see, afresh, all the beauties of my native land, and am proud of the glorious parks and buildings which all can enjoy so freely. . . . Perhaps you will write the Monitor telling how much we appreciate the cards which have come."

THEODORE D. A. COCKERELL
Riverside, Calif.

Train Travel Today

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was happy to read about train travel today in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor. One hears so many rumors that it is a comfort to have the facts honestly presented. T. E.

Biltmore, N. C.

John Browns March Again

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

"Vast Engine Center." Such was the headline which the Kansas City Star recently splashed across the front page. And the paper continued to exclaim, "Giant Pay Roll. Jobs In Thousands. Power For Fighting Planes. The Mighty Motors To Be Made Here Will Go Into Fastest Combat Ships."

That was very sensational for the staid and steady Star, which has remained one of the most dignified and balanced newspapers in the United States. Empires may rise and fall without its headlines running wild. But now something had happened that called for a three-column spread. "An 85-Million-Dollar Unit For Kansas City Is Disclosed In Washington," the headline said. Kansas is dotted with similar units and the local papers are equally enthusiastic about them.

Of course, more than one motive enters into this war fervor. One of the most vital motives is revealed by those phrases, "Giant Pay Roll. Jobs In Thousands!" It is not strange that Kansans like giant pay rolls. Most of them are workers and workers everywhere are thrilled by jobs in thousands.

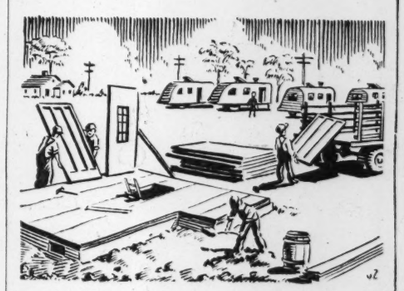
However, profits and wages constitute only one of the reasons for Kansas' warm support of the war effort. Another one is that its citizens are patriots and fighters.

* * *

It is to be recalled that on a certain occasion, the authorities of Dodge City, Kan., came into conflict with the Federal Government over a bullfight. And the Kansas Mayor defiantly wired to Washington, "Dodge City is not in the United States." Many leading citizens applauded, the local paper gloated, and the populace, two days in succession, attended festivities that had been called violations of Federal statutes. Dodge City seemed to feel thrilled by its victory over the United States.

Kansas and its communities are very individualistic. Sentiment against the East is still so strong that it reminds one of the old Populist days when eloquent Kansas agitators persuaded many of their fellows that all evils came from the Atlantic seaboard. Multitudes of Kansans still retain a potent aversion to "city slickers." And are proud of it.

But that does not mean that Kansans are lukewarm or hesitant about this war. Just the opposite. It's their special war. Kansas was born in a struggle. Its first cradle was rocked by volleys from guns. Its earliest



pioneers were fighters. Almost every original settlement became a scene of battles. Fighting for freedom was literally a cult for many Kansans; they called rifles "Beecher's Bibles."

The old log cabin of John Brown is still one of their most cherished historical relics. Brown fought his way into the very texture of Kansas character. Surely no State has a more militant tradition of freedom. Its first sod-house, covered-wagon settlers established a "free State" in direct opposition to two Federal administrations in Washington. Kansas doesn't think it needs a Washington or a New York to tell it how to vote or fight.

It is doing its full part in fighting, both on the battle line and at the arsenal of democracy. Proof of this can be found in abundance in one corner of the State. There spaces seem very wide. Silent prairies lord it over the fields, farmhouses only infrequently stand out against the far horizon, only occasionally are roads interrupted by straggling villages, and long are the intervals at which bustling cities rise upon the plains. Yet in those tranquil expanses has sprung up one of our most gigantic forges for freedom—not far from John Brown's own log cabin.

The farmers left their land and turned it over to the Government. Construction workers surged in as waves, to excavate, mix cement, lay bricks, put huge steel beams in place, install water as for replenishing a lake, electricity as for lighting a city, and machinery as for equipping a Navy. Above it all they built a high strong fence, erected towers at points of vantage, constructed portals that would open to workers and close to drones or saboteurs, and then they turned their plant over to the Government.

After that, the construction workers moved in. They are there now, working by day and by night on the long production line of victory, making instruments that will stream out from Kansas to the battlefronts of the world. If the men, who built log houses and herded longhorn steers, and broke sod on those prairies barely two generations ago, should return, they would be surprised to find that their old frontier of liberty has become a vital sector in the world-wide network of freedom's frontiers.

The Government has set up special camps, individuals have erected cabins, trailers have moved in, and all the towns around offer both habitations and workers for this war enterprise. Now over those prairies, by train and bus and car, there converge at each new shift streams of men and women as toward a metropolis.

* * *

One morning I shared a seat in a train with a youth who was traveling in toward the plant. I had noticed that he limped down the aisle and laboriously took his place in the train. He told me his story. Because of a hunting accident he wore an artificial leg that cost a hundred dollars and

which he wasn't very expert at manipulating. He came from a very poor family, living seventy-five miles away, and because of his handicap had grown timid and discouraged. But the NYA had helped him go to high school, he said, and now he was in a special mechanical training school for the plant. He both worked and studied in an actual shop. In one town was a dormitory for boys; in another, one for girls. All went into the shop daily for training and instruction. The activity continued twenty-four hours a day, in four shifts.

Sam Burroughs was the lad's name. He said to me, "We can stay and study three months, if we wish, although some go out and get jobs after six weeks. I'll stay the full time. Then I'll be good, and I'll stick."

The buffetings of circumstances had diminished his assurance. But he was gaining confidence and was happy. Indeed, very happy. He was beginning to feel that he belonged.

A local chauffeur took me about one of the towns, showing me what there was to see. Of course, not the war plant. It is not to be seen.

"What kind of folks live in this part of Kansas?" I asked. "Old-line Americans?"

"Naw, they ain't any old-line people here. This is a new country. Why, we still have cowboys!"

"Do you go to church?"

"Sure. Do you think we're heathens?"

"What kind of churches?"

"Every kind. Even Catholic. There is a whole Catholic town a few miles away."

"What are they like? Are they Irish, or Germans, or Poles?"

"They ain't anything. They are like everybody else, like us. You couldn't tell one if you saw him."

"How about these workers that are coming into the plant? Where are they from?"

"From the farms and the towns. From everywhere. They are nothing special. They are just like you and me. Why, my brother works there!"

That certainly is Kansas—everybody is "folks," like you and me, tops. Try to imagine those people goose-stepping for Hitler!

I attended a Protestant church in a town a score of miles from the plant. It was very full. A forceful, thoughtful, young preacher spoke on the war.

"For a good man one might dare to die," he said, paraphrasing the Bible, "but Christ died even for sinners. That is the supreme service. War is sin. It is caused by sinners—from all nations. Because of them we must now dare to die. We have a duty to do. We must help in this struggle. We must perform the supreme service, even for sinners."

His audience listened with conviction.

Tomorrow Mr. Markham tells how "The Joads Make Warplanes"

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